

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Access DB#

45244

m2g

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Natalie Davis Examiner #: 78962 Date: 6-21-01
 Art Unit: 1642 Phone Number 308-6410 Serial Number: 09/719272
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 8E13 C-11 9809 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention:

Inventors (please provide full names):

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 6-8-98

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please search LAR, antibodies to LAR, a method of quantitatively measuring LAR + its expression levels for the diagnosis of thyroid + other cancers.

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Searcher: Point of Contact:
Alex Wacławiw
 Searcher Phone #: Technical Info: Specialist
 Searcher ID#: 12C14 Tel: 308-4491

Date Searcher Picked Up: 7-12-01

Date Completed: 7-12-01

Searcher Prep & Review Time: 12

Vertical Prep Time: 83

Online Time: 83

Type of Search

NA Sequence (#)

AA Sequence (#)

Structure (#)

Bibliographic

Litigation

Fulltext

Patent Family

Other

Vendors and cost where applicable.

STN

Dialog

Questel/Orbit

Dr.Link

Lexis/Nexis

Sequence Systems

WWW/Internet

Other (specify)

21702

10

14

39

40

83

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:56:58 ON 12 JUL 2001)

~~FILE 'HCAPLUS'~~ ENTERED AT 09:57:06 ON 12 JUL 2001

L1 281 S LAR
 L2 150667 S ANTIBOD?
 L3 6 S L1 (L) L2
 L4 8 S L1 AND L2
 L5 100 S PHOSPHATASE# (L) L1
 L6 4 S L5 AND L2
 L7 8 S L4 OR L6
 L8 39 S LEUKOCYTE (2W) ANTIGEN# RELAT?
 L9 2 S L8 AND L2
 L10 9 S L9 OR L7
 L11 857 S LEUKOCYTE COMMON (L) ANTIGEN#
 L12 89 S L11 (L) L2
 L13 170 S L11 (L) RELAT?
 L14 10 S L2 (L) L13
 L15 33 S L11 (L) RELATED
 L16 1 S L15 (L) L2
~~L17 9 S L16 OR L10~~

=> d .ca -9

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:472785 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Olfactory receptor genes and pseudogenes in primates and mouse

INVENTOR(S): Rouquier, Sylvie; Giorgi, Dominique

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique-CNRS, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 482 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001046262	A2	20010628	WO 2000-IB2017	20001222
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TC				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-171746	P 19991222
			US 2000-747155	A 20001221

AB The present invention relates to olfactory receptor genes and pseudogenes of 10 primate species, in addn. to mouse. The invention also concerns

olfactory receptors encoded by these genes and their utilization. The sequences are deposited in GenBank under Accession Nos. AF073959-AF073989, AF127814-AF127907, and AF179716-AF179843. The polynucleotides and/or proteins may be fixed on membranes, and used for detection of aromas, quality control, sample anal., comparison or anal. of perfumes, and detection of toxic substances.

IC ICM C07K147-05
CC 3-3 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 6, 9, 13
IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS
IT **Antibodies**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; olfactory receptor genes and pseudogenes in primates and mouse)

IT Callithrix jacchus
Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes)
DNA sequences
Danio rerio
Eulemur fulvus
Eulemur rubriventer
Evolution
Gorilla gorilla
Hylobates lar
Macaca sylvanus
Molecular cloning
Mouse
Mouse (Mus musculus domesticus)
Orangutan
Papio papio
Primate
Protein sequences
Saimiri boliviensis
Saimiri sciureus
(olfactory receptor genes and pseudogenes in primates and mouse)

IT **Antibodies**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(olfactory receptor genes and pseudogenes in primates and mouse)

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:230493 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:17344
TITLE: Within the hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function
Terszowski, Grzegorz; Jankowski, Adam; Hendriks, Wiljan J. A. J.; Rolink, Antonius G.; Kisielow, Pawel
Basel Institute for Immunology, Basel, Switz.
Eur. J. Immunol. (2001), 31(3), 832-840
CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980
Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
Journal
English

AUTHOR(S):
CORPORATE SOURCE:
SOURCE:
PUBLISHER:
DOCUMENT TYPE:
LANGUAGE:

- AB Expression of the receptor-type tyrosine phosphatase LAR was studied in cells of the murine hemopoietic system. The gene is expressed in all cells of the T cell lineage but not in cells of any other hemopoietic lineage and the level of expression in T cells is developmentally regulated. The CD4-8-44+ early thymic immigrants and mature (CD4-8-/CD4-8+) thymocytes and T cells express low levels, whereas immature (CD4-8-44- and CD4-8+) thymocytes express high levels of LAR. Among bone marrow cells only uncommitted c-kit+B220+CD19- precursors, but not B cell lineage committed c-kit+B220+CD19+ precursors, express low levels of LAR. In contrast to the c-kit+B220+CD19- pre-BI cells from normal mice, counterparts of pre-BI cells from PAX-5-deficient mice express LAR, indicating that PAX-5-mediated commitment to the B cell lineage results in suppression of LAR. During differentiation of PAX-5-deficient pre-BI cell line into non-T cell lineages, expression of LAR is switched off, but it is up-regulated during differentiation into thymocytes. Thus, within the hemopoietic system, LAR appears to be a T cell lineage-specific receptor-type phosphatase. However, surprisingly, truncation of its phosphatase domains has no obvious effect on T cell development, repertoire selection or function.
- CC 13-5 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 3
- ST **LAR phosphatase** T cell thymocyte hemopoietic system
- IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(Ptpnf; within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)
- IT Bone marrow
(c-kit+B220+; within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)
- IT Embryo, animal
(embryogenesis; within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)
- IT **Antibodies**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, 2A10; within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)
- IT Protein motifs
(**phosphatase** domain of **LAR phosphatase**; truncation of **phosphatase** domain of **LAR phosphatase** has no obvious effect on T cell development, repertoire selection or function)
- IT Thymus gland
(thymocyte; within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like

protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)

IT Development, mammalian postnatal
Lymph node
Mouse (Mus musculus)
Protein sequences
Spleen
T cell (lymphocyte)
Thymus gland
cDNA sequences
(within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)

IT 343290-23-3
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)

IT 309706-39-6, GenBank AF300943
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence; within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)

IT 300857-98-1, Protein tyrosine **phosphatase LAR**
RL: BPR (Biological process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(within hemopoietic system, **LAR phosphatase** is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose **phosphatase** activity appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function)

REFERENCE COUNT: 31
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Cunningham, B; Science 1987, V236, P799 HCAPLUS
(2) Krueger, N; EMBO J 1990, V9, P3241 HCAPLUS
(3) Kulas, D; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P748 HCAPLUS
(4) Kypta, R; J Cell Biol 1996, V134, P1519 HCAPLUS
(5) Li, L; Semin Immunol 2000, V12, P75 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:741952 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:325605
TITLE: Products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis
INVENTOR(S): Ullrich, Axel; Muller, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Max-Planck-Institut, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000061180	A2	20001019	WO 2000-US9274	20000406
<p>W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM</p> <p>RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG</p>				
<p>PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-128673 P 19990409</p>				
AB	<p>The present invention relates to methods and products useful for the treatment of various epithelial cell migration diseases and disorders,</p>			
and	<p>to methods useful for the identification of various products useful for the treatment of these diseases and disorders. In particular, methods</p>			
for	<p>treatment using PTP LAR are described, as are methods for identifying compds. to modulate PTP LAR activity.</p>			
IC	<p>ICM A61K038-46 ICS A61K048-00; C12Q001-68; G01N033-573; G01N033-50; A61K031-404; A61K031-517; A61K031-498; A61K031-00; A61P035-00; A61P017-02; C12N015-55; C12N009-16</p>			
CC	<p>63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)</p>			
ST	<p>Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 7, 9</p>			
IT	<p>protein tyrosine phosphatase LAR antitumor sequence</p>			
IT	<p>Antibodies RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (PTP LAR-specific; products and methods for treating PTP LAR-related diseases such as metastasis)</p>			
IT	<p>Wound healing (aberrant; products and methods for treating PTP LAR-related diseases such as metastasis)</p>			
IT	<p>Diagnosis (agents; products and methods for treating PTP LAR-related diseases such as metastasis)</p>			
IT	<p>Cell migration (epithelial; products and methods for treating PTP LAR-related diseases such as metastasis)</p>			
IT	<p>Antitumor agents Neoplasm (metastasis; products and methods for treating PTP LAR-related diseases such as metastasis)</p>			
IT	<p>Epithelium (migration of; products and methods for treating PTP LAR-related diseases such as metastasis)</p>			
IT	<p>Antibodies RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (monoclonal, PTP LAR-specific; products and methods for treating PTP LAR-related diseases such as metastasis)</p>			
IT	<p>Globins RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (plakoglobins; products and methods for treating PTP LAR)</p>			

- related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT Antitumor agents
 - Diagnosis
 - Hybridoma
 - Molecular cloning
 - Neoplasm
 - Nucleic acid hybridization
 - Phosphorylation, biological
 - cDNA sequences
 - (products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT Probes (nucleic acid)
 - RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
 - (products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT Cytotoxic agents
 - (tyrphostins; products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT Catenins
 - RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 - (.beta.-, phosphorylation of; products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT 79747-53-8, Phosphotyrosine **phosphatase**
 - RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 - (products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT 300857-98-1, **Leukocyte antigen-related** protein tyrosine **phosphatase**
 - RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 - (products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT 91-19-0D, Quinoxaline, derivs. 253-82-7D, Quinazoline, derivs.
 - RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 - (products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT 302873-01-4, 2: PN: WO0061180 FIG: 10 unclaimed DNA
 - RL: PRP (Properties)
 - (unclaimed nucleotide sequence; products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)
- IT 302873-00-3
 - RL: PRP (Properties)
 - (unclaimed protein sequence; products and methods for treating PTP **LAR**-related diseases such as metastasis)

LL7 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:125761 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:277953

TITLE: A potent neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** can discriminate amongst IFN.gamma. from various primates with greater specificity than can the human IFN.gamma. receptor complex
 Thakur, Archana B.; Landolfi, Nicholas F.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Protein Design Labs Inc., Fremont, CA, 94555, USA

SOURCE:

Mol. Immunol. (2000), Volume Date 1999, 36(15-16), 1107-1115

PUBLISHER:

CODEN: MOIMD5; ISSN: 0161-5890

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Elsevier Science Ltd.

LANGUAGE:

Journal
English

AB

A monoclonal antibody (AF2) generated against recombinant human interferon.gamma. (IFN.gamma.) exhibited potent IFN.gamma. neutralizing activity and prevented human IFN.gamma. from binding to the cell surface IFN.gamma. receptor complex. The AF2 antibody also, neutralized from higher primates (superfamily Hominoidea) but did not react with IFN.gamma. from rhesus or other primates in the suborder Anthropoidea. IFN.gamma. from all primates tested, however, could signal via the human IFN.gamma. receptor complex, as indicated by the ability to upregulate

the

human

level of MHC class II mol. expression on the surface of a responsive cell line. The authors cloned and sequenced the IFN.gamma. gene from chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, and gibbon, and compared those with the previously reported IFN.gamma. sequences of human, rhesus, baboon and marmoset. This comparison revealed that, of the primate IFN.gamma.s that were not reactive with AF2, rhesus IFN.gamma. was most homologous to human IFN.gamma., differing at only nine amino acids and contg. a one amino acid

acid

deletion. Comparing the sequence of human IFN.gamma. with that of rhesus IFN.gamma. suggested residues of the human IFN.gamma. mol. that were involved in the formation of the epitope recognized by the AF2 antibody. Constructing human/rhesus chimeric IFN.gamma. mols., combined with site-directed mutagenesis of both human and rhesus IFN.gamma. revealed that this epitope was dependent upon two non-contiguous amino acids that are juxtaposed in the tertiary structure of IFN.gamma.. The determinant recognized by AF2 antibody resides in a portion of IFN.gamma. that is proximal to, but distinct from the surface that interacts with the IFN.gamma. receptor. Therefore, this neutralizing monoclonal antibody reacts with a conformational determinant that distinguishes primate IFN.gamma.s serol., but not functionally.

CC

ST

IT

Section cross-reference(s): 3
neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** discriminate interferon gamma
primate human receptor; sequence interferon gamma cDNA primate
Conformation
(epitope; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs and potent
neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates among
interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater specificity than
can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)
Protein sequences
(homol.; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs and potent
neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates among
interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater specificity than
can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

IT

Gene, animal

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(ifnG; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs and potent
neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates among

interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater specificity than
can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

IT Epitopes
(mapping; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs and potent
neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates among
interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater specificity than
can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

IT Antibodies
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BUU
(Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
(Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, neutralizing; sequences of primate interferon .gamma.
cDNAs and potent neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that
discriminates among interferon .gamma. from various primates with
greater specificity than can human interferon .gamma. receptor
complex)

IT Anthroipoidea
Baboon
Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes)
Gorilla gorilla
Hominidae
Hylobates lar
Macaca mulatta
Marmoset
Orangutan
Primate
Protein sequences
cDNA sequences
(sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs and potent neutralizing
monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates among interferon
.gamma. from various primates with greater specificity than can human
interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

IT Interferon receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.gamma.-interferon; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs and
potent neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates
among interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater
specificity
than can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

IT Interferons
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(.gamma.; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs and potent
neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates among
interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater specificity than
can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

IT 82115-62-6, Interferon .gamma. (human lymphocyte protein moiety reduced)
263886-87-9 263886-88-0 263886-89-1
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); PRP
(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(amino acid sequence; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs
and
potent neutralizing monoclonal **antibody** that discriminates
among interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater
specificity
than can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

IT 232584-19-9, GenBank AF164786 232584-20-2, GenBank AF164787

Davis 09/719,272

232584-21-3, GenBank AF164788 232584-22-4, GenBank AF164789
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological
study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nucleotide sequence; sequences of primate interferon .gamma. cDNAs

and
potent neutralizing monoclonal antibody that discriminates
among interferon .gamma. from various primates with greater
specificity
than can human interferon .gamma. receptor complex)

REFERENCE COUNT:

30

REFERENCE(S):

- (1) Akamatsu, Y; J Immunol 1993, V151, P4651 HCAPLUS
- (2) Alfa, M; J Immunol 1988, V141, P2474 HCAPLUS
- (3) Bach, E; Annu Rev Immunol 1997, V15, P563 HCAPLUS
- (5) Berg, E; Blood 1995, V85, P31 HCAPLUS
- (7) Czarniecki, C; J Immunol 1988, V140, P4217

HCAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 9

HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:53725 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

132:121466

TITLE:

Antibody against protein tyrosine
phosphatase intracellular domains

INVENTOR(S):

Yamamoto, Hiroshi; Tsujikawa, Kazutake; Uchino,

Yukiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Fuso Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Japan
PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.

SOURCE:

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000002922	A1	20000120	WO 1999-JP3656	19990706
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9945317	A1	20000201	AU 1999-45317	19990706
EP 1097944	A1	20010509	EP 1999-928210	19990706
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1998-JP3120	A 19980710
			JP 1998-312098	A 19980710
			WO 1999-JP3656	W 19990706
AB An antibody specific to intracellular domains of at least two protein tyrosine phosphatases; a process for prep. the same; and cells producing the above antibody. This antibody, which has specificities to intracellular domains of both of phosphatase subunits LAR and CD45, is useful in analyzing and quantitating PTPs, identifying and detecting a novel PTP, acquiring a novel phosphatase by cloning, etc., as well as developing a diagnostic method useful in insulin resistance and NIDDM, preventing, treating (curing, etc.) and diagnosing various symptoms of syndrome X based on insulin resistance, and preventing and diagnosing the onset of arteriosclerosis and heart diseases.				
IC C07K016-18; C12N005-20; C12P021-08; G01N033-53; G01N033-577; C12N015-06				

- CC 15-3 (Immunocytochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 3
- ST **antibody** antigen CD45 **LAR** tyrosine phosphatase
; Syndrome X NIDDM arteriosclerosis heart disease
- IT Antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**LAR**; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT Arteriosclerosis
DNA sequences
Heart, disease
Hybridoma
Protein sequences
(**antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified);
- BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT **Antibodies**
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT CD45 (antigen)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT Gene, animal
Receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT **Antibodies**
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT Diabetes mellitus
(non-insulin-dependent; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
- IT Disease, animal
(syndrome X; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)

X and heart disease)
 IT 161736-53-4 252362-91-7
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (amino acid sequence; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
 IT 79747-53-8, Tyrosine phosphatase
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (**antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
 IT 50812-37-8P, Glutathione-S-transferase
 RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (fusion protein with **LAR** tyrosine phosphatase domain 2; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
 IT 140801-66-7, GenBank Y00815 255814-97-2
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (nucleotide sequence; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
 IT 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (resistance; **antibody** against receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains for treating and diagnosing Syndrome X and heart disease)
 IT 255831-99-3 255832-00-9 255832-01-0 255832-02-1 255832-03-2
 256215-32-4 256215-33-5
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (unclaimed protein sequence; **antibody** against protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains)
 IT 255724-73-3
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (unclaimed sequence; **antibody** against protein tyrosine phosphatase intracellular domains)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 2
 REFERENCE(S):
 (1) Streuli, M; J Exp Med 1988, V168(5), P1553
 (2) Zhang, W; Biochem J 1994, V302(1), P39 HCAPLUS
 L17 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:800679 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:49031
 TITLE: **Antibody** to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clinical use
 INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Hiroshi; Tsujikawa, Kazutake; Uchino, Yukiko; Konishi, Noboru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuso Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9964591	A1	19991216	WO 1999-JP3054	19990607
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9940603	A1	19991230	AU 1999-40603	19990607
EP 1092772	A1	20010418	EP 1999-923958	19990607
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 1998-JP2542	A	19980608
WO 1999-JP3054	W	19990607

AB An antibody specific to the phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR, in particular the intracellular domain of LAR phosphatase subunit, is provided. Prepn. of mouse monoclonal antibody to LAR by immunization of Balb/c mice with a fusion protein of glutathione-S-transferase and a fragment of the phosphatase subunit (residues 1291-1897), fusion of the immunized mouse spleen cells with mouse myeloma NS1 cells, followed by selection of hybridomas. Hybridoma clone YU1 producing IgG2b.kappa. type monoclonal antibody was isolated. The monoclonal antibody is not reactive to CD45. A method for quantitating and exang. LAR/LAR-derived mols. by using this antibody; and utilization of this antibody in diagnosing and treating thyroid cancer are also described.

IC C12N015-12; C12N015-62; C12N015-63; C12N005-20; C07K016-30; C12P021-08; G01N033-53; G01N033-577; A61K039-395

CC 15-3 (Immunochrometry)

ST Section cross-reference(s): 13

ST monoclonal **antibody** human leukocyte common antigen **LAR**

IT ; thyroid diagnosis therapy **antibody LAR**

IT Immunoassay

(LAR mol. detn. by; **antibody to phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)

IT Antisense DNA

Ribozymes

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (anti-thyroid cancer agent contg.; **antibody to phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)

IT Hybridoma

(clone YU1; FERM BP-6343; **antibody to phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)

IT cDNA sequences

(for **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR**)

IT Thyroid gland, neoplasm

(immunodiagnosis of; **antibody to phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)

IT Diagnosis

(immunodiagnosis, of thyroid diseases; **antibody to phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)

IT Thyroid gland, neoplasm

(inhibitors, DDS; monoclonal **antibody**-contg.; **antibody to phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)

- IT Antigens
 RL: ANT (Analyte); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (leukocyte common antigen **LAR**; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT CD45 (antigen)
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (monoclonal **antibody** non-reactive to; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT **Antibodies**
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (monoclonal, to **LAR**; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT Probes (nucleic acid)
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (of **LAR** cDNA; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT Protein sequences
 (of **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR**)
- IT Antitumor agents
 (thyroid, DDS; monoclonal **antibody**-contg.; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT 252362-91-7
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (amino acid sequence; **phosphatase** subunit; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT 9013-05-2, **Phosphatase**
 RL: ANT (Analyte); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT 50812-37-8D, Glutathione-S-transferase, fusion protein with **LAR**
phosphatase subunit
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT 252362-93-9
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
 (nucleotide sequence; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)
- IT 252647-41-9, 2: PN: WO9964591 SEQID: 3 unclaimed DNA
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (unclaimed nucleotide sequence; **antibody** to **phosphatase** subunit of human leukocyte common antigen)

LAR and clin. use)
IT 252647-39-5

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed protein sequence; **antibody to phosphatase**
subunit of human leukocyte common antigen **LAR** and clin. use)

REFERENCE COUNT:

REFERENCE(S):

- (1) Faure, P; Caner 1988, V61(9), P1852 MEDLINE
 - (2) Kanemitsu, O; Chijin Shokan 1994, P145
 - (3) Lawrence, P; J Neurochem 1995, V64(3), P1305
 - (4) Michel, S; EMBO J 1992, V11(3), P897
 - (7) Shvero, J; Cancer 1988, V62(2), P319 MEDLINE
- ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1990:495805 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

113:95805

TITLE:

RT7-defined alloantigens in rats are part of the
leukocyte common antigen family

AUTHOR(S):

Kampinga, Jaap; Kroese, F. G. M.; Pol, G. H.;
Opstelten, D.; Seijen, H. G.; Boot, J. H. A.; Roser,
B.; Nieuwenhuis, P.; Aspinall, R.
Dep. Histol. Cell Biol., Univ. Groningen, Groningen,
Neth.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Scand. J. Immunol. (1990), 31(6), 699-710

SOURCE:

CODEN: SJIMAX; ISSN: 0300-9475

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AB Hemopoietic cells carry a variety of cell-surface mols., some of which
are

known to have allotypic variation. In rats, the RT7 alloantigenic system
has been well documented using alloantisera. The authors have produced a
mouse hybridoma cell line secreting an antibody, HIS41, which binds to
leukocytes of rat strains carrying the Rt7.2 but not the Rt7.1
determinant. An IgG2b isotype switch variant (HIS41.2b) of the original
HIS51 (IgG1 isotype) was also made. HIS41 showed a clear and discrete
binding in immunofluorescent and histol. expts. and has already been used
in several studies on hemopoietic cell turnover and differentiation
employing PVG rats congenic for RT7. In this study, the possibility was
studied that RT7 gene products are members of the L-CA family. When
using

HIS41 for the anal. of tissue distribution and mol. wt. of RT7 gene
products, a strong similarity was evident with the data reported for the
L-CA detected by MRCOX-1 and MRCOX-30. These 2 MoAb have been reported
to

bind to all members of L-CA family. All hematopoietic cells, excluding
erythrocytes and the more mature stages of erythropoiesis, stained with
HIS41. The mol. wts. of HIS41 binding mols. on thymocytes and
peripheral

T cells were comparable to the L-CA pptd. by MRCOX-1. Capping and
sequential immunopptn. studies indicated that HIS41 and MRCOX-30-binding
mols. were identical. MRCOX-1, however, appeared to bind only a subset
of

these mols. Thus, this study confirms the identity of RT7.2 gene
products

and L-CA. It also revealed a difference between MRCOX-1 and MRCOX-30 not
noticed previously.
CC 15-2 (Immunocytochemistry)

ST RT7 antigen leukocyte common monoclonal antibody
 IT Leukocyte
 (RT7 alloantigens of, leukocyte common
 antigen related to, monoclonal antibody in
 study of)
 IT Antigens
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (L-CA (leukocyte common antigen), RT7
 antigen related to, monoclonal antibody in
 study of)
 IT Antigens
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (RT7, leukocyte common antigen family
 related to, monoclonal antibody in study of)
 IT Antibodies
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (monoclonal, to RT7 alloantigens, prepn. and leukocyte common antigen
 reactivity of)

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:183951 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:183951

TITLE: Evolution of glycophorin A in the hominoid primates
 studied with monoclonal antibodies, and
 description of a sialoglycoprotein analogous to human
 glycophorin B in chimpanzee

AUTHOR(S): Rearden, Ann
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pathol., Univ. California San Diego, La Jolla,
 CA, 92103, USA

SOURCE: J. Immunol. (1986), 136(7), 2504-9

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767

LANGUAGE: Journal
 English

AB Comparison of human and primate erythrocyte membrane sialoglycoproteins
 showed that common chimpanzee, dwarf chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, and
 gibbon have major periodic acid Schiff-pos. proteins resembling human
 glycophorin A (GPA) monomer and dimer in electrophoretic mobility on
 SDS-PAGE. Immunoperoxidase staining of Western blots with monoclonal
 antibodies to human GPA showed that these primate bands express some GPA
 antigenic determinants. A new sialoglycoprotein analogous to human
 glycophorin B (GPB) was detected in common chimpanzee. Although human MN
 blood group phenotype results from an amino acid polymorphism of GPA,
 Western blots showed that in chimpanzee sialoglycoprotein (GPACH) always
 expresses the M blood group, whereas chimpanzee sialoglycoprotein (GPBCh)
 expresses either the N blood group or a null phenotype. This result
 explains the detection of M and MN, but not of N, blood group phenotypes
 in chimpanzee. GPBCh has higher apparent mol. wt. than human GPB, is
 present in the erythrocyte membrane in greater quantity than human GPB,
 and contains trypsin cleavage site(s) and the 10F7 determinant (both
 found

on human GPA but not GPB). Expression of human GPA antigenic
 determinants

was consistent with the phylogeny of the hominoid primates; common and
 dwarf chimpanzee expressed most of the determinants tested, gorilla and
 orangutan an intermediate no., and gibbon and siamang the least. Of the
 GPA antigenic determinants examd., the MN blood group determinants were
 most consistently expressed during evolution of the hominoid primates.

Variability in expression of GPA antigenic determinants between species may be due to both differences in amino acid sequence and glycosylation.

QC 13-5 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 6, 15

IT Aotus lemurinus griseimembra
 Gorilla gorilla gorilla
 Hylobates lar entelloides
 Symphalangus syndactylus
 (glycophorin of, human glycophorin immunol. relatedness to, evolution in relation to)

IT **Antibodies**
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (monoclonal, to glycophorin A of human)

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:575386 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:175386
 TITLE: Anti-DNP response in gibbons (Hylobates lar)
 AUTHOR(S): Chaichanawong, Sirichai; Sirisinha, Stitaya
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Mahidol Univ., Bangkok, Thailand
 SOURCE: Immunochemistry (1976), 13(7), 623-7
 CODEN: IMCHAZ
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The av. intrinsic assocn. const. of antidinrophenyl antibody formed by gibbons during the immune response to dinitrophenylated bovine gammaglobulin varied from <103 to >108M-1. The biol. activities of the antibody prepns. changed in the same general direction as the assocn. const. However, a direct proportional relation between the biol. activities and the assocn. const. was not obsd. because a large change in the assocn. const. was assocd. with a smaller magnitude of change in biol. activity.

CC 15-13 (Immunochemistry)
 ST **antibody** dinitrophenyl gibbon
 IT Hylobates lar
 (anti-dinitrophenyl **antibody** formation of, affinity and evolution in relation to)

IT 2,4-Dinitrophenyl group
 (**antibody** formation to, by gibbon, affinity and evolution in relation to)

IT **Antibodies**
 RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (formation of, to dinitrophenyl group by gibbon, affinity and evolution in relation to)

IT Evolution
 (of **antibody** affinity)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:56:58 ON 12 JUL 2001)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:57:06 ON 12 JUL 2001

L1 281 S LAR
 L2 150667 S ANTIBOD?
 L3 6 S L1 (L) L2
 L4 8 S L1 AND L2
 L5 100 S PHOSPHATASE# (L) L1
 L6 4 S L5 AND L2
 L7 8 S L4 OR L6
 L8 39 S LEUKOCYTE (2W) ANTIGEN# RELAT?
 L9 2 S L8 AND L2
 L10 9 S L9 OR L7
 L11 857 S LEUKOCYTE COMMON (L) ANTIGEN#
 L12 89 S L11 (L) L2
 L13 170 S L11 (L) RELAT?
 L14 10 S L2 (L) L13
 L15 33 S L11 (L) RELATED
 L16 1 S L15 (L) L2
 L17 9 S L16 OR L10
 L18 ~~0 S BP-6343-BP6343-OR (BP 6343 OR BP6343)/AB~~
 L19 ~~0 S BP-(2W)-6343-BP6343 OR (BP(2W) 6343 OR BP6343)/AB~~
~~L20 1 S BP"-6343~~
 L21 ~~0 S BP"-6343/AB~~

=> d bib 120

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:800679 HCAPLUS
 DN 132:49031
 TI Antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clinical use
 IN Yamamoto, Hiroshi; Tsujikawa, Kazutake; Uchino, Yukiko; Konishi, Noboru
 PA Fuso Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9964591	A1	19991216	WO 1999-JP3054	19990607
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9940603	A1	19991230	AU 1999-40603	19990607
EP 1092772	A1	20010418	EP 1999-923958	19990607
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI WO 1998-JP2542	A	19980608		
WO 1999-JP3054	W	19990607		

RE.CNT 8

RE

- (1) Faure, P; Caner 1988, V61(9), P1852 MEDLINE
 - (2) Kanemitsu, O; Chijin Shokan 1994, P145
 - (3) Lawrence, P; J Neurochem 1995, V64(3), P1305
 - (4) Michel, S; EMBO J 1992, V11(3), P897
 - (7) Shvero, J; Cancer 1988, V62(2), P319 MEDLINE
- ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d it 120

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

IT Immunoassay
(LAR mol. detn. by; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT Antisense DNA
Ribozymes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-thyroid cancer agent contg.; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT Hybridoma
(clone YU1; FERM **BP-6343**; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT cDNA sequences
(for phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR)

IT Thyroid gland, neoplasm
(immunodiagnosis of; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT Diagnosis
(immunodiagnosis, of thyroid diseases; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT Thyroid gland, neoplasm
(inhibitors, DDS; monoclonal antibody-contg.; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT Antigens
RL: ANT (Analyte); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(leukocyte common antigen LAR; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT CD45 (antigen)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(monoclonal antibody non-reactive to; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT Antibodies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, to LAR; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of LAR cDNA; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

common

- IT antigen LAR and clin. use)
- IT Protein sequences
(of phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR)
- IT Antitumor agents
(thyroid, DDS; monoclonal antibody-contg.; antibody to phosphatase
subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)
- IT 252362-91-7
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
(Biological
study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; phosphatase subunit; antibody to phosphatase
subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)
- IT 9013-05-2, Phosphatase
RL: ANT (Analyte); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR
and clin. use)
- IT 50812-37-8D, Glutathione-S-transferase, fusion protein with LAR
phosphatase subunit
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(antibody to phosphatase subunit of human leukocyte common antigen LAR
and clin. use)
- IT 252362-93-9
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological
study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nucleotide sequence; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human
leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)
- IT 252647-41-9, 2: PN; W09964591 SEQID: 3 unclaimed DNA
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; antibody to phosphatase subunit of
human leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)
- IT 252647-39-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed protein sequence; antibody to phosphatase subunit of human
leukocyte common antigen LAR and clin. use)

=> fil wpids

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:14:32 ON 12 JUL 2001
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(FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:09:34 ON 12 JUL 2001)

DEL HIS
L1 131 S LAR
L2 0 S LEUKOCYTE (2W) ANTIGEN# RELATED
L3 39160 S ANTIBOD?
L4 7 S-L1 AND L3
L5 10 S L1 AND D16/DC
L6 5 S L5-NOT L4
L7 0 S-BP6343-OR-BP-6343-OR-BP-"6343"

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:14:32 ON 12 JUL 2001

=> d .wp 14 1-7; d .wp 16 1-5

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-647399 [62] WPIDS
DNN N2000-479758 DNC C2000-195899
TI Treating a disease or a disorder characterized by epithelial cell
migration comprises administering a pharmaceutically acceptable
composition comprising PTP LAR.
DC B04 D16 S03
IN MULLER, T; ULLRICH, A
PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK INST
CYC 90
PI WO 2000061180 A2 20001019 (200062)* EN 107p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
Page 20

LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT T2 UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000042109 A 20001114 (200108)
ADT WO 2000061180 A2 WO 2000-US9274 20000406; AU 2000042109 A AU 2000-42109
20000406
FDT AU 2000042109 A Based on WO 200061180
PRAI US 1999-128673 19990409
AB WO 200061180 A UPAB: 20001130
NOVELTY - Treating a disease or a disorder comprising administering a
pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising PTP LAR, is
new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
(1) a method (M1) for detection of PTP LAR in a sample as a
prognostic tool for a disease or disorder comprising:
(a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe which hybridizes
to a nucleic acid target region of PTP LAR, where the probe
comprises the nucleic acid sequence encoding (complements of) PTP
LAR fragment; and
(b) detecting the presence or the amount of the probe:target region
hybrid;
(2) a method (M2) for detection of PTP LAR in a sample as a
prognostic tool for a disease or disorder comprising:
(a) comparing a nucleic acid target region encoding PTP LAR
in a sample with a control nucleic acid target region encoding PTP
LAR; and
(b) detecting differences in a sequence or amount between the target
region and the control target;
(3) a method (M3) for detection of PTP LAR in a sample as a
prognostic tool for a disease or disorder comprising:
(a) contacting the sample with an antibody, which
hybridizes to an amino acid target region of PTP LAR; and
(b) detecting the presence or the amount of the antibody
:target region complex;
(4) a method (M4) for detection of PTP LAR in a sample as a
prognostic tool for a disease or disorder comprising detecting the
presence or amount of PTP LAR;
(5) a method (M5) for identifying one or more compounds that
modulate
epithelial cell migration comprising:
(a) contacting tyrosine phosphorylated beta -catenin with one or
more
potential compounds; and
(b) monitoring a change in the phosphorylation level of tyrosine
phosphorylated beta -catenin;
(6) a method (M6) for identifying one or more compounds that
modulate
PTP LAR comprising:
(a) contacting PTP LAR with one or more potential
compounds;
(b) measuring the activity of PTP LAR; and
(c) determining whether the potential compounds modulate the
activity
of PTP LAR; and
(7) a method (M7) for identifying one or more compounds that
modulate
PTP LAR activity in cells comprising:

- (a) expressing PTP **LAR** in cells;
- (b) contacting cells with one or more potential compounds; and
- (c) monitoring a change in cell migration or the interaction between PTP **LAR** and a natural binding partner;
- (8) treating a disease or disorder characterized by epithelial cell migration comprising administering one or more compounds identified by M5 - M7.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; vulnerary, antiinflammatory; antidiabetic, antipsoriatic.

No supporting biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating a disease characterized by epithelial cell migration, especially cancer and aberrant wound healing (claimed). This method may also be used to treat diseases and disorders with abnormal cell proliferative conditions, including fibrotic and mesangial disorders, abnormal angiogenesis and vasculogenesis, psoriasis, diabetes mellitus

and

inflammation.

Dwg.0/11

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 2000-182215 [16] WPIDS

DNN N2000-134480 DNC C2000-056927

TI **Antibody** for diagnosis and treatment of insulin resistance disorders and syndrome X recognises the intracellular domains of tyrosine kinases.

DC B04 D16 S03

IN TSUJIKAWA, K; UCHINO, Y; YAMAMOTO, H

PA (FUSO) FUSO PHARM IND LTD

CYC 30

PI WO 2000002922 A1 20000120 (200016)* JA 83p

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

RA: AU CA JP KR US

AU 9945317 A 20000201 (200028)

EP 1097944 A1 20010509 (200128) EN

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

ADT WO 2000002922 A1 WO 1999-JP3656 19990706; AU 9945317 A AU 1999-45317

19990706; EP 1097944 A1 EP 1999-928210 19990706, WO 1999-JP3656 19990706

FDT AU 9945317 A Based on WO 200002922; EP 1097944 A1 Based on WO 200002922

PRAI WO 1998-JP3120 19980710

AB WO 200002922 A UPAB: 20000330

NOVELTY - **Antibody** recognising the intracellular domains of two or more protein tyrosine kinases is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - New **antibody** recognises the intracellular domains of two or more protein tyrosine kinases (PTP).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for hybridomas expressing the **antibody** and methods for their production.

USE - The **antibody** is useful for the detection and assay of PTP including novel phosphatases generated by cloning; and diagnosis, treatment and prevention of insulin resistance related diseases and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, syndrome X and arteriosclerosis and heart disorders.

Dwg.0/10

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 2000-097539 [08] WPIDS

DNN N2000-075369 DNC C2000-028330
 TI **Antibody** recognizing the intracellular domain of the human tyrosine phosphatase **LAR**.
 DC B04 D16 S03
 IN KONISHI, N; TSUJIKAWA, K; UCHINO, Y; YAMAMOTO, H
 PA (FUSO) FUSO PHARM IND LTD
 CYC 24
 PI WO 9964591 A1 19991216 (200008)* JA 104p
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 W: AU CA JP KR US
 AU 9940603 A 19991230 (200022)
 EP 1092772 A1 20010418 (200123) EN
 R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
 ADT WO 9964591 A1 WO 1999-JP3054 19990607; AU 9940603 A AU 1999-40603 19990607; EP 1092772 A1 EP 1999-923958 19990607, WO 1999-JP3054 19990607
 FDT AU 9940603 A Based on WO 9964591; EP 1092772 A1 Based on WO 9964591
 PRAI WO 1998-JP2542 19980608
 AB WO 9964591 A UPAB: 20000215
 NOVELTY - An **antibody** recognizing the intracellular domain of the human tyrosine phosphatase **LAR**.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An **antibody** is new which recognizes the intracellular domain of the human tyrosine phosphatase **LAR**. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS cover the preparation of the **antibody** using as antigen a fusion protein incorporating the **LAR** intracellular domain; and hybridomas expressing the **antibody**.
 USE - The **antibody** is used for the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid cancer.
 Dwg.0/14

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1993-260346 [33] WPIDS
 DNN N1993-200322 DNC C1993-115549
 TI New monoclonal **antibody** to human aldol reductase - used in immunoassays, for studying the development and treatment of diabetic complications.
 DC B04 D16 S03
 IN NISHIMURA, C; TACHIKAWA, T; TSUBOUCHI, J; URAKAMI, T
 PA (MITN) MITSUBISHI GAS CHEM CO INC
 CYC 4
 PI EP 556106 A2 19930818 (199333)* EN 15p
 R: DE FR GB
 JP 05317083 A 19931203 (199402) 22p
 EP 556106 A3 19940406 (199522)
 JP 2680229 B2 19971119 (199751) 13p
 ADT EP 556106 A2 EP 1993-400308 19930208; JP 05317083 A JP 1992-236207 19920903; EP 556106 A3 EP 1993-400308 19930208; JP 2680229 B2 JP 1992-236207 19920903
 FDT JP 2680229 B2 Previous Publ. JP 05317083
 PRAI JP 1992-25248 19920212
 AB EP 556106 A UPAB: 19931119
 (A) A novel monoclonal **antibody** (MAb) is capable of binding to human aldose reductase (**LAR**); Also claimed are: (B) a hybridoma producing a MAb as in (A); (C) a method of immunoassay for **LAR** by the use of a MAb capable of binding to **LAR** and/or a polyclonal **antibody** capable of binding to **LAR**.
 USE - The immunoassay for **LAR** in body fluids can be used to study the function and dynamics of **LAR**, partic. in the

development of diabetic complications. It can also be used to determine LAR levels after administration of aldose reductase inhibitors which have been developed as therapeutic agents for diabetic complications. The antibodies can also be used for isolation and purification of LAR.

Dwg.0/0

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1992-056865 [07] WPIDS
 CR 1994-151249 [18]; 1994-279729 [34]; 1994-279730 [34]; 1996-353827 [35];
 1999-253232 [21]; 2001-070117 [04]
 DNN N1992-043245 DNC C1992-025704
 TI Human receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase - has DNA encoding it
 and
 antibodies specific for it, useful for screening drugs affecting R-PTPase activity, and detect mutant genes.
 DC B04 D16 S03
 IN SCHLESSINGER, J; SCHLESSING, J
 PA (UJNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE
 CYC 17
 PI WO 9201050 A 19920123 (199207)*
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
 W: AU CA JP
 AU 9184128 A 19920204 (199220)
 EP 538401 A1 19930428 (199317) EN 77p
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
 JP 05508777 W 19931209 (199403) 24p
 EP 538401 A4 19930908 (199527)
 AU 662296 B 19950831 (199543)
 EP 538401 B1 19990728 (199934) EN
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
 DE 69131482 E 19990902 (199942)
 ADT AU 9184128 A AU 1991-84128 19910711, WO 1991-US4892 19910711; EP 538401
 A1
 EP 1991-914996 19910711, WO 1991-US4892 19910711; JP 05508777 W JP
 1991-514066 19910711, WO 1991-US4892 19910711; EP 538401 A4 EP
 1991-914996
 ; AU 662296 B AU 1991-84128 19910711; EP 538401 B1 EP 1991-914996
 19910711, WO 1991-US4892 19910711; DE 69131482 E DE 1991-631482 19910711,
 EP 1991-914996 19910711, WO 1991-US4892 19910711
 FDT AU 9184128 A Based on WO 9201050; EP 538401 A1 Based on WO 9201050; JP
 05508777 W Based on WO 9201050; AU 662296 B Previous Publ. AU 9184128,
 Based on WO 9201050; EP 538401 B1 Based on WO 9201050; DE 69131482 E
 Based
 on EP 538401, Based on WO 9201050
 PRAI US 1991-654188 19910226; US 1990-551270 19900711
 AB WO 9201050 A UPAB: 20010207
 A human receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase (R-PTPase) protein or
 glycoprotein mol. other than leucocyte common antigen (CD45) and
 leucocyte common antigen-related protein (LAR), functional
 derivatives, and homologues in other mammals are new. Where the mol.
 occurs naturally, it is free of other proteins or glycoproteins with
 which
 it is natively associated, and is normally present in mammalian liver,
 kidney and brain.
 Also claimed are: (1) a DNA mol. encoding the R-PTPase; (2)
 prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts transformed/transfected with the mol. of

(1); (3) prepn. of the R-PTPase protein or glycoprotein or functional derivative by culturing a host capable of expressing the protein and recovering the protein from the culture; (4) an **antibody** (esp. monoclonal) specific for the R-PTPase.

The R-PTPase may be R-PTPase-alpha, -beta, or -gamma having aminoacid sequences defined in the specification. The corresponding nucleotide sequence are also defined.

0/7

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1989-152101 [21] WPIDS
 DNN N1989-116087 DNC C1989-067222
 TI Synthetic peptide(s) and conjugates based upon them - are useful in detecting LAV-HTLV III **antibodies** for diagnosis of aids and arc.
 DC B04 S03
 IN BELLINI, F; DIONNE, G; LACROIX, M
 PA (IAFB-N) IAF BIOCHEM INT INC
 CYC 11
 PI EP 316495 A 19890524 (198921)* EN 9p
 R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE
 JP 01153700 A 19890615 (198930)
 ADT EP 316495 A EP 1987-402621 19871119; JP 01153700 A JP 1987-305520
 19871202
 PRAI EP 1987-402621 19871119
 AB EP 316495 A UPAB: 19930923
 Synthetic peptides (I) of formula
 H2N-Ser-Gly-Lys-Leu-Ile-Cys-Thr-Thr-Ala-Val-Pro-
 Trp-Asn-Ala-Ser-COOH (IA)
 and H2N-Tyr-Ser-Gly-Lys-Leu-Ile-Cys-Thr-Thr-Ala-Val-Pro-
 -Trp-Asn-Ala-Ser-COOH (IB) are new.
 Also claimed are conjugates of (I) coupled to a carrier, pref. via.
 SH gps. Pref. the carrier is keyhole limpet haemocyanine (KLH).
 (IA) duplicate the sequence of env-lar regions 606-620 of
 HTLV-III and corresponds to sequence 40-54 of the 'peptide 121' of Chang
 et al, Biotechnology, 3, 905-909 (1985). (IB) is an analogues of region
 605-620 in which Cys605 has been replaced by Tyr. (IA)/(IB) are prepd. by
 conventional solid phase method.
 (I) are conjugated to e.g. thyroglobulin, BSA, ovalbumin,
 poly-DL-alanine-poly-L-lysine or pref. KLH by known methods. Pref. amino
 gps. of KLH are acylated by the activated N-hydroxysuccinimide ester gp.
 of a sulpho-maleimido benzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, giving KLH
 carrying a maleimide spacer, followed by reaction of the spacer with the
 SH gp. of the peptide.
 USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for detecting the presence of anti-LAV/HTLV-III
antibodies in serum for diagnosis of AIDS or ARC. The conjugates
 provide an efficient, precise and cheap routine diagnostic test.
 0/0

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1986-251102 [38] WPIDS
 DNC C1986-108317
 TI Predicting course of cardiac ischaemia - involves supplementary blood testing to increase accuracy of prognosis.
 DC B04
 IN DVORKIN, M I; KITAEV, M I
 PA (KGCA-R) KIRG CARDIOLOGY RES
 CYC 1

PI SU 1210835 A 19860215 (198638)* 3p
 ADT SU 1210835 A SU 1981-3393259 19811215
 PRAI SU 1981-3393259 19811215
 AB SU 1210835 A UPAB: 19930922

The supplementary tests involve determin. of:- indicator of neutrophil damage (IND); leucocyte agglomeration reaction (LAR); retardation of leucocyte migration (RLM). As previously, the method involves determin. of the titre of anticardial antibodies (TAA) on necrotic cardiac antigens in the patients' blood.

The accepted test values for healthy patients are:- IND 0.08; LAR 71.1%; TAA 0.08; RLM 0.64. A deviation of at least 3 of the indicators from the accepted levels in the test blood prognosticates deterioration in the course of ischaemic disease.

Typically, in clinical tests the proposed method diagnosed unfavourable development of illness in cases of myocardial infarction in 82% of the patients (previous method only diagnosed 28% cases).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Increased accuracy of prediction of cardiac ischaemia in medical practice, esp. in clinical cardiology. Bul.6/15.2.86 0/0

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 2001-080598 [09] WPIDS
 DNN N2001-061358 DNC C2001-023218
 TI New substrate trapping mutant protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTP) in which
 an the wild type PTP catalytic domain invariant aspartate is replaced with unphosphorylated amino acid, useful in gene therapy.
 DC B04 D16 S03
 IN TONKS, N K; ZHANG, S
 PA (COLD-N) COLD SPRING HARBOR LAB
 CYC 93
 PI WO 2000075339 A1 20001214 (200109)* EN 109p
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 AU 2000052842 A 20001228 (200119)
 ADT WO 2000075339 A1 WO 2000-US14211 20000524; AU 2000052842 A AU 2000-52842 20000524
 FDT AU 2000052842 A Based on WO 200075339
 PRAI US 1999-334575 19990616; US 1999-137319 19990603
 AB WO 200075339 A UPAB: 20010213
 NOVELTY - A new substrate trapping mutant protein tyrosine phosphatase (STM-PTP) in which:
 (a) the wild type PTP catalytic domain invariant aspartate residue is replaced with an amino acid that does not significantly alter the Km but results in a Kcat reduction to less than 1 per minute; and
 (b) at least one wild type tyrosine residue is replaced with an amino

acid that is not capable of being phosphorylated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) identifying (M1) a tyrosine phosphorylated protein (TPP) which is a substrate of a PTP comprising:

(a) combining a sample containing at least 1 TPP with at least 1 STM-PTP; and

(b) determining the presence or absence of a complex containing the TPP and STM-PTP where the presence of the complex indicates that the TPP is a substrate of the PTP;

(2) identifying (M2) an agent that alters the interaction between a PTP and a TPP comprising:

(a) contacting in the absence and presence of a candidate agent, a STM-PTP and a TPP;

(b) determining the presence or absence of a STM-PTP/TPP complex; and

(c) comparing:

(i) the level of dephosphorylation of the substrate in the absence of the agent compared to the level in the presence of the agent; or
(ii) the level of complex formation in the absence of the substrate compared to the level in the presence of the agent;

(3) reducing (M3) the activity of a TPP by administering to a subject

a STM-PTP, where interaction of the STM-PTP with the TPP reduces the activity of the TPP;

(4) reducing (M4) the transforming effect of at least 1 oncogene or the formation of signaling complexes associated with p130cas, by administering to a mammal capable of expressing p130cas, STM-PTP-PEST

(not defined), where it interacts with p130cas to reduce the transforming effect of at least 1 oncogene associated with p130cas phosphorylation or the formation of signaling complexes associated with p130cas;

(5) reducing (M5) cytotoxic effects associated with PTP administration or overexpression by administering to a mammal STM-PTP;

(6) an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding STM-PTP;

(7) an antisense oligonucleotide comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides complementary to (I);

(8) a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide sequence fused to STM-PTP;

(9) a recombinant expression construct (II) comprising at least one promoter operably linked to (I);

(10) a host cell (III) comprising (II);

(11) producing STM-PTP by culturing (III); and

(12) a kit for identifying a TPP substrate of a PTP comprising at least 1 STM-PTP and ancillary reagents.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The STM-PTP is useful where biological regulation involving PTP-regulated signal transduction is involved. It may also be used therapeutically to alter the activity of a tyrosine phosphorylated protein, such as by gene therapy. Compounds identified as capable of altering PTP-substrate interaction are valuable for therapeutic and/or diagnostic purposes, since they permit treatment and/or detection of diseases associated with PTP activity. Such compounds are also valuable

research directed to molecular signaling mechanisms that involve PTPs, and to refinements in the discovery and development of future compounds exhibiting greater specificity.
Dwg.0/11

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1995-052101 [07] WPIDS
DNC C1995-023942
TI Salmonella nucleic acid molecules - used to provide probes and primers
for the general and specific detection of Salmonella strains.
DC B04 D16
IN AABO, S; OLSEN, J E; RASMUSSEN, O F; ROSSEN, L; RASMUSSEN, O; OLSEN, J
PA (BIOT-N) BIOTEKNOLOGISK INST; (HOLM-I) HOLMES M J
CYC 55
PI WO 9500664 A1 19950105 (199507)* EN 46p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LK LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA
US UZ VN
AU 9469756 A 19950117 (199521)
FI 9506052 A 19951215 (199609)
NO 9505119 A 19951215 (199611)
EP 707659 A1 19960424 (199621) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK FR GB IE IT LI NL SE
JP 08510386 W 19961105 (199708) 41p
EP 707659 B1 19971203 (199802) EN 28p
R: AT BE CH DE DK FR GB IE IT LI NL SE
DE 69407187 E 19980115 (199808)
US 6004747 A 19991221 (200006)
JP 3016399 B2 20000306 (200016) 24p
CA 2164941 C 20010417 (200128) EN
ADT WO 9500664 A1 WO 1994-GB1316 19940617; AU 9469756 A AU 1994-69756
19940617; FI 9506052 A WO 1994-GB1316 19940617, FI 1995-6052 19951215; NO
9505119 A WO 1994-GB1316 19940617, NO 1995-5119 19951215; EP 707659 A1 EP
1994-918438 19940617, WO 1994-GB1316 19940617; JP 08510386 W WO
1994-GB1316 19940617, JP 1995-502557 19940617; EP 707659 B1 EP
1994-918438
19940617, WO 1994-GB1316 19940617; DE 69407187 E DE 1994-607187 19940617,
EP 1994-918438 19940617, WO 1994-GB1316 19940617; US 6004747 A WO
1994-GB1316 19940617, US 1996-564110 19960311; JP 3016399 B2 WO
1994-GB1316 19940617, JP 1995-502557 19940617; CA 2164941 C CA
1994-2164941 19940617
FDT AU 9469756 A Based on WO 9500664; EP 707659 A1 Based on WO 9500664; JP
08510386 W Based on WO 9500664; EP 707659 B1 Based on WO 9500664; DE
69407187 E Based on EP 707659, Based on WO 9500664; US 6004747 A Based on
WO 9500664; JP 3016399 B2 Previous Publ. JP 08510386, Based on WO 9500664
PRAI GB 1993-12508 19930617
AB WO 9500664 A UPAB: 19950223
(A) A nucleic acid molecule for the detection and identification of
Salmonella species is claimed comprising a single stranded DNA which
includes a sequence shown in the specification (1972 bases) or
complementary DNA sequences or their analogues or fragments which
hybridise selectively to the DNA or RNA of one or more Salmonella
serotypes. Also claimed are (B) a nucleic acid molecule as in (A) for use
as a probe or a primer in a DNA-based detection system, (C) a nucleic
acid

molecule which includes at least one of the sequences TTACCCCTGAC AGCCGTAGAT ATCTC (I), CCGCTACTCC GCCCTAATCC ACAT (II), CGGCTTCAGG CTTTCTCTTA TTGGC (III) or complementary DNA sequences or analogues or fragments which hybridise selectively to the DNA or RNA of one or more Salmonella serotypes, (D) kits for use in detecting Salmonella species using the PCR technique, the DIANA technique, the 3SR technique, the LAR technique or the Q-beta replicase amplification technique.

USE - The nucleic acid molecules are used for detection of one or more Salmonella serotypes (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The nucleic acid molecules can provide assays that are more sensitive than the standard culture method for identification of Salmonella in pre-enriched cultures.

Dwg.0/4

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1995-036502 [05] WPIDS
 DNC C1995-016436
 TI Bacteria coding system for Streptococcus, Corynebacterium, yeasts - based on the results of 9-15 tests for each group.
 DC D16
 IN HE, L; LIANG, B; LIU, Q; WANG, J
 PA (HELL-I) HE L
 CYC 47
 PI WO 9429480 A1 19941222 (199505) * ZH 78p
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
 W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU LV
 MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US UZ VN
 AU 9469233 A 19950103 (199521)
 CN 1081717 A 19940209 (199522)
 CN 1083112 A 19940302 (199524)
 EP 704538 A1 19960403 (199618) EN 46p
 R: DE FR GB SE
 AU 691500 B 19980521 (199832)
 US 5783410 A 19980721 (199836)
 RU 2138556 C1 19990927 (200037)
 ADT WO 9429480 A1 WO 1994-CN44 19940614; AU 9469233 A AU 1994-69233 19940614; CN 1081717 A CN 1993-106932 19930614; CN 1083112 A CN 1993-106931 19930614; EP 704538 A1 EP 1994-917544 19940614, WO 1994-CN44 19940614; AU 691500 B AU 1994-69233 19940614; US 5783410 A WO 1994-CN44 19940614, US 1996-569210 19960528; RU 2138556 C1 WO 1994-CN44 19940614, RU 1996-103367 19940614
 FDT AU 9469233 A Based on WO 9429480; EP 704538 A1 Based on WO 9429480; AU 691500 B Previous Publ. AU 9469233, Based on WO 9429480; US 5783410 A Based on WO 9429480; RU 2138556 C1 Based on WO 9429480
 PRAI CN 1993-106931 19930614; CN 1993-106932 19930614
 AB WO 9429480 A UPAB: 19950207
 A bacteria coding method for the following types of bacteria comprises carrying out the following tests: (1) non-enteral Gram negative bacilli are classified by tests for 2-keto gluconate (2KG), 3-hydroxybenzoate (3HB), 3-hydroxybutyrate (OBU), citrate (CIT), L-proline (L-Pro), histidine (His), N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (NAG), glycogen (GLY), maltose (MAL), sucrose (SUC), D-melibiose (MEL), L-fucose (FUC), D-Glucose (GLU), inositol (INO) and mannitol (MAN); (2) enteral Gram negative bacilli are classified by tests for oxidase (OXI), growth in MCK agar (MCK), motility (MOT), lysine decarboxylase (LDC), ornithine decarboxylase (ODC), arginine dihydrolase (ADH), indole prodn. (IND), urease (URE), CIT, mannitol

fermentation (MANF), sucrose fermentation (SUCF), rhamnose fermentation (RHAF), amygdalin fermentation (AMFY) and sorbitol fermentation (SORF); (3) Enterobacteriaceae are classified by tests for LDC, ODC, malonate utilisation (MAU), URE, cellobiose fermentation (CEL), SORF, arabinose fermentation (LARF), adonitol fermentation (ADO), SUCF, dulcitol fermentation (DULF), alpha-methyl-D-glucoside fermentation (AMGF), and MANF; (4) anaerobes are classified by tests for Gram staining (GRS), sporulation (SPO), alpha-glucosidase (AGL), alpha-galactosidase (AGA), alpha-arabinosidase (AAR), beta-glucosidase (BGL), beta-galactosidase (BGA), beta-glucuronidase (BGU), leucine aryl amidase (LAA), proline aryl amidase (PRA), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), indole prodn. (IND), mannose fermentation (MASF), NAG; (5) Haemophilus/Neisser bacteria are classified by tests for catalase (CAT), growth in Martin & Thayer medium (MTM), glucose fermentation (GLUF), maltose fermentation (MLTF), BGA, phenyl phosphonate (OPS), glycine-p-nitroanilide (GLT), gamma-glutamyl-p-nitroanilide (GGT), proline-p-nitroanilide (PRT), resazurin (RES); (6) curved bacilli are classified by tests for CAT, nitrate redn. (NIT), URE, succinate assimilation (SUT) acetate assimilation (ACE) and ALP; (7) yeasts are classified by 2KG, actidione (ACT), erythritol (ERY), MAN, inositol (INO), NAG, arabinose (LAR), galactose (GAL), raffinose (RAF), cellobiose (CEL), lactose (LAC), maltose (MAL), melibiose (MEL), trehalose (TRE) and esculin (ESC); (8) corynebacterium are classified using NIT, URE, ESC, MALF, SUCF ribose fermentation (RIBF), lactose fermentation (LACF), AGL, BGL; (9) Micrococcus are classified by URE, NIT, acetoin prodn. (V-P), ADH, ODC, ALP, BGA, BGU, GLUF, SUCF, MANF, trehalose fermentati

Dwg. 0/2

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1988-271167 [38] WPIDS
 CR 1994-048495 [06]
 DNC C1988-120739
 TI Plant gum prodn. by tissue culture - useful in food prods. as emulsifier, stabiliser, thickener, gelling agent, etc..
 DC D13 D16
 IN BACIC, A; CLARKE, A E; LANE, A G
 PA (BIOP-N) BIO POLYMERS PTY LTD; (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG;
 SCI (BIOP-N) BIOPOLYMERS PTY LTD; (CLAR-I) CLARKE A E; (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH
 ORG
 PI 18
 WO 8806627 A 19880907 (198838)* EN 21p
 RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
 W: AU DK FI JP US
 AU 8813948 A 19880926 (198851)
 DK 8805944 A 19881026 (198918)
 FI 8904001 A 19890825 (198949)
 EP 346375 A 19891220 (198951) EN
 R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
 JP 02502335 W 19900802 (199037)
 US 5133979 A 19920728 (199233)
 US 5296245 A 19940322 (199411) 5p
 EP 346375 A4 19900117 (199510) 11p
 CA 1334290 C 19950207 (199513)

EP 346375 B1 19970115 (199708) EN 10p
 R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
 DE 3855758 G 19970227 (199714)
 US 5747297 A 19980505 (199825)
 SG 47515 A1 19980417 (199826)
 FI 104093 B1 19991115 (200001)
 ADT WO 8806627 A WO 1988-AU52 19880226; EP 346375 A EP 1988-902082 19880226;
 JP 02502335 W JP 1988-502174 19880226; US 5133979 A WO 1988-AU52
 19880226,
 US 1989-415263 19891025; US 5296245 A CIP of US 1989-415263 19891025, US
 1992-920788 19920728; EP 346375 A4 EP 1988-902082 ; CA 1334290 C
 CA 1988-559957 19880226; EP 346375 B1 EP 1988-902082 19880226, WO
 1988-AU52 19880226; DE 3855758 G DE 1988-3855758 19880226, EP 1988-902082
 19880226, WO 1988-AU52 19880226; US 5747297 A CIP of WO 1988-AU52
 19880226, CIP of US 1989-415263 19891025, CIP of US 1992-920688 19920728,
 US 1995-409737 19950323; SG 47515 A1 SG 1996-2587 19880226; FI 104093 B1
 WO 1988-AU52 19880226, FI 1989-4001 19890825
 FDT US 5133979 A Based on WO 8806627; US 5296245 A CIP of US 5133979; EP
 346375 B1 Based on WO 8806627; DE 3855758 G Based on EP 346375, Based on
 WO 8806627; US 5747297 A CIP of US 5133979; FI 104093 B1 Previous Publ.
 FI
 8904001
 PRAI AU 1987-4502 19870922; AU 1987-556 19870226; AU 1988-13948
 19870304
 AB WO 8806627 A UPAB: 20000105
 Prodn. of plant gum prod. comprises (a) culturing gum-secreting plant
 cells from tissues of *lar* plants in suspension culture in a
 culture medium; and (b) recovering the gum prod. from the medium. Food
 prods. contg. the obt'd. gum prod. are also claimed.
 The plant cells are derived from the pear (*pyrus*), sweet cherry
 (*prunus arium*) or rose (*rosa*). The prod. is recovered by selective
 filtration and/or alcohol pptn.
 Dwg. 0/1
 L6 ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1982-010296 [29] WPIDS
 (Prepn. of G- and V-penicillin - by aerobic fermentation of *P chrysogenum*
 (*LAR* 0190).
 DC B02 D16
 PA (BIOG) BIOGAL GYOGYSZERGYAR
 CYC 1
 PI HU 22761 T 19820628 (198229)*
 PRAI HU 1980-3122 19801228

~~SECRET~~

~~FILE 'MEDLINE'~~ ENTERED AT 10:17:45 ON 12 JUL 2001)

DEL HIS Y
L1 824 S LAR
L2 276961 S PHOSPHAT?
L3 147 S L1 AND L2
L4 18 S L3 AND ANTIBOD?
L5 100385 S ANTIBODIES, MONOCLONAL+NT/CT
L6 10 S L1 AND L5
E HYBRIDOMA/CT
E E5+ALL
L7 9165 S HYBRIDOMAS/CT
L8 0 S L1 AND L7
L9 0 S BP 6343 OR BP6343 OR BP-"6343

~~FILE 'BIOSIS'~~ ENTERED AT 10:23:33 ON 12 JUL 2001

L10 1538 S LAR
L11 485570 S ANTIBOD?
L12 1538 S L10 (L) L1
L13 67 S L10 (L) L11
L14 351536 S MONOCLO? OR HYBRID?
L15 16 S L13 AND L14
L16 212 S L1 AND (PHOSPHATAS? OR LEUKOCYT?)
L17 19 S L11 AND L16
L18 6 S L17 AND (L14)
L19 89205 S THYROID?
L20 6 S L19 AND L10
L21 0 S L20 AND L11
L22 1029634 S CANCER? OR TUMO? OR NEOPLAS? OR CARCINOMA?
L23 4 S L13 AND L22
L24 34 S L16 AND L22
L25 1 S L24 AND L19
L26 2 S L17 AND (L19 OR L22)
L27 12 S L18 OR L26 OR L23 OR L25

~~FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE'~~ ENTERED AT 10:30:16 ON 12 JUL 2001
~~L28 19-DUP-REM-L27-L6-(3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)~~

d bib ab it ct 128 1-19

L28 ANSWER 1 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:234779 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100234779
TI Differential effects of leukocyte common antigen-related protein
mutant on biochemical and biological activities of RET-MEN2A and RET-MEN2B
proteins.
AU Qiao, Shanlou; Iwashita, Toshihide; Furukawa, Tatsuhiko; Yamamoto,
Masahiko; Sobue, Gen; Takahashi, Masahide (1)
CS (1) Department of Pathology, Nagoya University Graduate School of
Medicine, 65 Tsurumai-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya, 466-8550:

- mtakaha@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp Japan
Journal of Biological Chemistry, (March 23, 2001) Vol. 276, No. 12, pp. 9460-9467. print.
ISSN: 0021-9258.
- DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Protein-tyrosine-phosphatases (PTPs), in conjunction with protein-tyrosine Kinases, play essential regulatory roles in diverse cellular activities by modulating the phosphorylation state of target proteins. **Leukocyte** common antigen-related (**LAR**) protein is a widely expressed receptor-type protein-tyrosine-phosphatase that is implicated in the regulation of intracellular signaling triggered by both cell adhesion and peptide growth factors. The gene for **LAR** is localized to human chromosome 1p32, a region frequently deleted in tumors of neuroectodermal origin, including neuroblastoma, pheochromocytoma, and medullary thyroid carcinoma. On the other hand, the **RET** gene codes for a transmembrane tyrosine kinase and is responsible for the development of multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) 2A and 2B. To explore the potential role of **LAR** in **RET** tyrosine kinase activity and **RET**-induced signal transduction, we cotransfected **LAR** and **RET** with a MEN2A or MEN2B mutation (designated **RET-MEN2A** or **RET-MEN2B**) into the NIH 3T3 cell line. Here we show that **LAR** reduces the constitutive tyrosine autophosphorylation and kinase activity of **RET-MEN2A** but not **RET-MEN2B**, accompanying a significant decrease of phosphorylation of phospholipase Cgamma, AKT, and ERK1/2. Interestingly, **LAR** expression significantly decreased the levels of disulfide-linked **RET-MEN2A** dimerization. Moreover, reduced oncogenic activity of **RET-MEN2A** by overexpression of **LAR** was observed both by an in vitro colony formation assay and by in vivo tumorigenicity in scid mice. These results thus suggest that **LAR** may contribute to deactivation of the **RET-MEN2A** mutant protein and reduction of its oncogenic activity in vivo.
- IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cell Biology; Genetics
- IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
RET-MEN2A mutant protein: biochemical activities, biological activities; **RET-MEN2B** mutant protein: biochemical activities, biological activities; human **LAR** complementary DNA fragment; **leukocyte** common antigen-related protein
- IT Methods & Equipment
GST fusion protein binding assay: analytical method; Western blot analysis: detection/labeling techniques, gene mapping; immunoprecipitation: precipitation techniques; in vitro **RET** receptor tyrosine kinase assay: analytical method, enzymatic protocols
- ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
- ORGN Organism Name
NIH3T3 cell line (Muridae): murine embryo fibroblasts
- ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Rodents; Vertebrates
- IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cell Biology; Genetics
- IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

RET-MEN2A mutant protein: biochemical activities, biological activities; RET-MEN2B mutant protein: biochemical activities, biological activities; human **LAR** complementary DNA fragment; **leukocyte** common antigen-related protein

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 19 MEDLINE

AN 2001227383 MEDLINE

DN 21135493 PubMed ID: 11241288

TI Within the hemopoietic system, **LAR** phosphatase is a T cell lineage-specific adhesion receptor-like protein whose phosphatase activity

appears dispensable for T cell development, repertoire selection and function.

AU Terszowski G; Jankowski A; Hendriks W J; Rolink A G; Kisielow P

CS Basel Institute for Immunology, Basel, Switzerland.

SO EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (2001 Mar) 31 (3) 832-40.

Journal code: EN5; 1273201. ISSN: 0014-2980.

CY Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

OS GENBANK-AF300943

EM 200104

ED Entered STN: 20010502

Last Updated on STN: 20010502

Entered PubMed: 20010312

Entered Medline: 20010426

AB Expression of the receptor-type tyrosine phosphatase **LAR** was studied in cells of the murine hemopoietic system. The gene is expressed in all cells of the T cell lineage but not in cells of any other hemopoietic lineage and the level of expression in T cells is developmentally regulated. The CD4(-)8(-)44(+) early thymic immigrants and

mature (CD4(+)8(-)/CD4(-)8(+)) thymocytes and T cells express low levels, whereas immature (CD4(-)8(-)44(-) and CD4(+)8(+)) thymocytes express high levels of **LAR**. Among bone marrow cells only uncommitted c-kit(+)B220(+)CD19(-) precursors, but not B cell lineage committed c-kit(+)B220(+)CD19(+) precursors, express low levels of **LAR**. In contrast to the c-kit(+)B220(+)CD19(+) pre-BI cells from normal mice, counterparts of pre-BI cells from PAX-5-deficient mice express **LAR**, indicating that PAX-5-mediated commitment to the B cell lineage results in suppression of **LAR**. During differentiation of PAX-5-deficient pre-BI cell line into non-T cell lineages, expression of **LAR** is switched off, but it is up-regulated during differentiation into thymocytes. Thus, within the hemopoietic system, **LAR** appears to be a T cell lineage-specific receptor-type phosphatase. However, surprisingly, truncation of its phosphatase domains has no obvious effect on T cell development, repertoire selection or function.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Amino Acid Sequence

Antibodies, Monoclonal: IM, immunology

Bone Marrow Cells: IM, immunology

Cell Lineage

Cells, Cultured

Clone Cells

Cloning, Molecular

Mice

Mice, Mutant Strains
Molecular Sequence Data
Precipitin Tests
Protein Structure, Tertiary
Protein-Tyrosine-Phosphatase: BI, biosynthesis
Protein-Tyrosine-Phosphatase: GE, genetics
Protein-Tyrosine-Phosphatase: PH, physiology
RNA, Messenger: BI, biosynthesis
Receptors, Antigen, T-Cell, alpha-beta: AN, analysis
Receptors, Cell Surface: BI, biosynthesis
*Receptors, Cell Surface: GE, genetics
*Receptors, Cell Surface: PH, physiology
Sequence Deletion
*T-Lymphocytes: EN, enzymology
*T-Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
Thymus Gland: IM, immunology

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:325245 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000325245
TI Detection of CD45iota mRNA in murine Th1 but not Th2 clones.
AU Tsujikawa, Kazutake (1); Uchino, Yukiko; Ichijo, Tomoko; Furukawa, Tatsuhiko; Yamamoto, Hiroshi
CS (1) Department of Immunology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University, 1-6 Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka, 565-0871 Japan
SO Immunobiology, (April, 2000) Vol. 201, No. 5, pp. 506-514. print.
ISSN: 0171-2985.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB CD45, a prototype of the receptor-like protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTPase) family, is one of the essential molecules in signal transduction through T cell receptors. Because at least 8 types of CD45 isoforms can potentially be produced by alternative mRNA splicing of exons 4, 5, and 6, the analyses at the transcription and protein levels

of CD45 during the development and differentiation of T cells have been performed using RT-PCR and isoform-specific **monoclonal antibodies**, respectively. We report here that the ninth and smallest isoform of CD45, designated as CD45iota (CD45iota), which is alternatively spliced from exons 4, 5, and 6 as well as exon 7, is present in the fetal thymus and splenic T cells of mice, and in murine Th1 clones, but not in Th2 clones. The expression of full-length CD45iota mRNA as the functional CD45 PTPase was confirmed by RT-PCR analysis. Furthermore, the expression vector of CD45iota was constructed, and its expression was detected in combination with anti-pan CD45 mAb and our newly established anti-LAR/CD45 PTPase domain mAb. These results suggested that CD45iota might be an important isoform of CD45 for differentiation signaling of Th cells, and might be used as a marker to distinguish between Th1 and Th2 cells.

IT Major Concepts
IT Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
T helper cell type 1: immune system; T helper cell type 2: immune system; thymus: blood and lymphatics, endocrine system, immune system
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

CD45iota messenger RNA: detection
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 signal transduction
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Cercopithecidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia;
 Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 COS-7 cell line (Cercopithecidae); mouse (Muridae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Primates;
 Nonhuman Vertebrates; Primates; Rodents; Vertebrates
 IT Major Concepts
 Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 T helper cell type 1: immune system; T helper cell type 2: immune
 system; thymus: blood and lymphatics, endocrine system, immune system
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 CD45iota messenger RNA: detection

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 19 BIOSIS. COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:484997 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000484997
 TI Occurrence and effects of octreotide antibodies during nasal,
 subcutaneous
 and slow release intramuscular treatment.
 AU Kaal, Andreas (1); Orskov, Hans; Nielsen, Steen; Pedroncelli, Alberto M.;
 Lancranjan, Ioana; Marbach, Peter; Weeke, Jorgen
 CS (1) Medical Research Laboratories, Aarhus Kommune Hospital, Norrebrogade
 44, DK-8000, Aarhus C Denmark
 SO European Journal of Endocrinology, (September, 2000) Vol. 143, No. 3, pp.
 353-361. print.
 ISSN: 0804-4643.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
 AB Objective: Previous studies have indicated that **antibody**
 formation against octreotide is extremely rare. We examined the
 occurrence
 of octreotide **antibody** formation after treatment with three
 administration forms in large populations of patients with acromegaly or
 carcinoid syndrome. Design: (i) Nasally administered octreotide: 70
 previously untreated patients and 81 previously administered octreotide:
 patients participated. (ii) Subcutaneously administered octreotide: 172
 acromegalic patients and 59 patients with carcinoid syndrome treated for
 up to 12 years participated. (iii) Intramuscularly administered depot
 octreotide (Sandostat **LAR**): 62 acromegalic patients
 participated. Methods: Presence of **antibodies** is defined as
 increased precipitation by polyethylene glycol of 125I-octreotide after
 incubation with serum: this was also used for screening of cross-reaction
 with somatostatin and lanreotide (Somatuline). Results: In patients who
 received nasal octreotide for at least 9 and up to 12 months (n = 42),
 the occurrence of octreotide **antibodies** was 77% and 81% for
 previously untreated and treated patients respectively. In subcutaneously
 treated patients it was 63/231 (27%) after a mean exposure of 3 years. In
 patients treated for more than 5 years (n = 53) it was 57% and after 8
 years (n = 18) 72%. In contrast, no patient could with certainty be

identified to be **antibody**-positive after a mean of 2.5 years intramuscular Sandostatin LAR treatment (n = 47). In all populations, the **antibody**-positive patients were as well controlled as the **antibody**-negative patients. Octreotide **antibodies** did not cross-react with native somatostatin (n = 141), while about 25% of the **antibody**-positive sera did cross-react with the somatostatin analogue, lanreotide (Somatuline, Ipstyl, Angiopeptin). Conclusions: **Antibody** formation against octreotide is much more frequent than previously believed. It depends primarily on drug exposure time and route of administration. It does not alter the GH/IGF-I status in treated acromegalic patients and induces only mild local reactions in some patients.

IT Major Concepts

Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology

IT Diseases

acromegaly: bone disease, endocrine disease/pituitary, treatment; carcinoid syndrome: endocrine disease, **neoplastic** disease, treatment

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

iodine-125-labeled octreotide; lanreotide: somatostatin analogue; octreotide: efficacy, hormone - drug, nasal administration, side effects, slow release formulation, subcutaneous administration; octreotide antibodies: formation, occurrence; polyethylene glycol; sandostatin: efficacy, hormone - drug, intramuscular administration, side effects, slow release formulation; somatostatin

IT Alternate Indexing
Acromegaly (MeSH)

ORGN Super Taxa

Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms

Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

RN 108736-35-2 (LANREOTIDE)
83150-76-9 (OCTREOTIDE)
25322-68-3 (POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL)
79517-01-4 (SANDOSTATIN)
38916-34-6Q (SOMATOSTATIN)
51110-01-1Q (SOMATOSTATIN)

IT Major Concepts

Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology

IT Diseases

acromegaly: bone disease, endocrine disease/pituitary, treatment; carcinoid syndrome: endocrine disease, **neoplastic** disease, treatment

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

iodine-125-labeled octreotide; lanreotide: somatostatin analogue; octreotide: efficacy, hormone - drug, nasal administration, side effects, slow release formulation, subcutaneous administration; octreotide antibodies: formation, occurrence; polyethylene glycol; sandostatin: efficacy, hormone - drug, intramuscular administration, side effects, slow release formulation; somatostatin

IT Alternate Indexing
Acromegaly (MeSH)

- L28 ANSWER 5 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
 AN 1999:233767 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900233767
 TI Selectin blockade prevents antigen-induced late bronchial responses and
 airway hyperresponsiveness in allergic sheep.
 AU Abraham, William M. (1); Ahmed, Ashfaq; Sabater, Juan R.; Lauredo, Isabel
 T.; Botvinnikova, Yelena; Bjercke, Robert J.; Hu, X.; Revelle, B. Mitch;
 Kogan, Timothy P.; Scott, Ian L.; Dixon, Richard A. F.; Yeh, Edward T.
 H.; Beck, Pamela J.
 CS (1) Department of Research, University of Miami at Mt. Sinai Medical
 Center, 4300 Alton Rd., Miami Beach, FL, 33140 USA
 SO American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, (April, 1999)
 Vol. 159, No. 4 PART 1, pp. 1205-1214.
 ISSN: 1073-449X.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
 AB Antigen challenge can elicit an allergic inflammatory response in the
 airways that involves eosinophils, basophils, and neutrophils and that is
 expressed physiologically as a late airway response (LAR) and
 airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR). Although previous studies have
 suggested that E-selectin participates in these allergic airway responses, there is
 little information concerning the role of L-selectin. To address this
 question, we examined the effects of administering an L-selectin-specific
monoclonal antibody, DUL-29, as well as three small
 molecule selectin binding inhibitors, on the development of early airway
 responses (EAR), LAR and AHR in allergic sheep undergoing airway
 challenge with *Ascaris suum* antigen. Sheep treated with aerosol DUL-29
 before antigen challenge had a significantly reduced LAR and did
 not develop postchallenge AHR. No protective effect was seen when sheep
 were treated with a nonspecific control **monoclonal**
antibody. Treatment with DUL-29 also reduced the severity of the
 EAR to antigen. Similar results were obtained with each of the three
 small molecule selectin inhibitors at doses that depended on their L-, but not
 necessarily E-selectin inhibitory capacity. The inhibition of the EAR
 with one of the inhibitors, TBC-1269, was associated with a reduction in
 of histamine release. Likewise, treatment with TBC-1269 reduced the number
 of neutrophils recovered in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) during the time of
 LAR and AHR. TBC-1269, given 90 min after antigen challenge also
 blocked the LAR and the AHR, but this protection was lost if the
 treatment was withheld until 4 h after challenge, a result consistent
 with the proposed time course of L-selectin involvement in **leukocyte**
 trafficking. These are the first data indicating that L-selectin may have
 a unique cellular function that modulates allergen-induced pulmonary
 responses.
 IT Major Concepts
 Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Respiratory
 System (Respiration)
 IT Diseases
 airway hyperresponsiveness: immune system disease, respiratory system
 disease; antigen-induced late bronchial responses: immune system

disease, respiratory system disease; late airway response: immune system disease, respiratory system disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
selectin: blockade; L-selectin

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
allergic inflammatory response; pulmonary response: allergen-induced, modulation

ORGN Super Taxa
Bovidae: Artiodactyla, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
sheep (Bovidae): allergic

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Artiodactyls; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Vertebrates

IT Major Concepts
Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Respiratory System (Respiration)

IT Diseases
airway hyperresponsiveness: immune system disease, respiratory system disease; antigen-induced late bronchial responses: immune system disease, respiratory system disease; late airway response: immune system disease, respiratory system disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
selectin: blockade; L-selectin

L28 ANSWER 6 OF 19 MEDLINE
AN 199387186 MEDLINE
DN 99387186 PubMed ID: 10455428
TI A role for intracellular immunization in chemosensitization of tumor cells?.

AU Fich A; Rancourt C
CS Departement de Microbiologie, Faculte de Medecine, Universite de Sherbrooke, 3001 12ieme Avenue Nord, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1H 5N4.

SO GENE THERAPY, (1999 Jul) 6 (7) 1202-9. Ref: 119
Journal code: CCE; 9421525. ISSN: 0969-7128.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)

LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200002
ED Entered STN: 20000309
Last Updated on STN: 20000309
Entered Medline: 20000224

AB Acquired drug resistance represents a major cause of chemotherapy failure in patients with cancer. The characterization of the molecular pathways involved in drug resistance has provided us with new targets to overcome this problem. Many of these target proteins are often overexpressed in human cancers. A number of gene therapy strategies, including antisense oligonucleotides, ribozymes and single-chain antibodies, have been developed to achieve the selective modulation and inhibition of various cellu-lar proteins. Thus, these approaches can be exploited to modulate the resistance phenotype of tumor cells. These gene therapy strategies represent a novel and unique way to enhance the sensitivity of tumor cells to chemotherapeutic drugs. This review will focus on the use of intracellular immunization as a means to modulate the expression of

CT specific genetic determinants involved in the drug resistance phenotype.
Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

*Antibodies, Monoclonal: AD, administration & dosage

Apoptosis

*Drug Resistance, Neoplasm

*Gene Therapy

*Immunization, Passive

Intracellular Fluid: IM, immunology

Neoplasms: GE, genetics

*Neoplasms: TH, therapy

Oligonucleotides, Antisense

RNA, Catalytic

L28 ANSWER 7 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

AN 1999:203662 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900203662

TI Enhanced expression of a transmembrane phosphotyrosine **phosphatase** (LAR) in keratoconus cultures and corneas.

AU Chiplunkar, Sujata; Chamblis, Kim; Chwa, Marilyn; Rosenberg, Shari; Kenney, M. Cristina; Brown, Donald J. (1)

CS (1) Ophthalmology Research, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, D-5069, Los Angeles, CA, 90048 USA

SO Experimental Eye Research, (March, 1999) Vol. 68, No. 3, pp. 283-293. ISSN: 0014-4835.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB The purpose of the study was to identify genes that are differentially expressed in normal versus keratoconus corneas. Total RNA isolated from corneal stromal cell cultures was reverse-transcribed and then amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using defined, arbitrary primers. The products were displayed on polyacrylamide gels and bands that were differentially expressed were excised, re-amplified and subcloned. The resulting clones were sequenced and utilized as probes for Northern blots with cultured cell RNA or Southern blots of corneal cDNA. One of the products that appeared to be more highly expressed in keratoconus cultures

and corneas displayed 100% homology with leukocyte common antigen related protein (LAR), a transmembrane phosphotyrosine **phosphatase**. Western analyses and immunohistochemistry with **monoclonal** and/or polyclonal **antibodies** to LAR were used to examine keratocyte cultures and fresh frozen normal, keratoconus and pseudophakic bullous corneas. We identified a gene product

with 100% homology to LAR that is expressed at the RNA level in keratoconus corneas and cell cultures but is found only at low or undetectable levels in normal cultures and normal and pseudophakic bullous

keratopathy (PBK) corneas. By Western blotting and immunofluorescence with

specific LAR **antibodies**, the protein was identified in keratoconus stromal cell cultures but not in normal cultures. When fresh frozen tissue was examined, LAR protein was localized to numerous stromal cells throughout central keratoconus corneas, while no central staining was seen in normal or bullous keratopathy corneas. LAR, a transmembrane phosphotyrosine **phosphatase**, is more highly expressed in keratoconus corneas and stromal cell cultures as

- demonstrated by differential display, Northern analyses, immunohistochemistry and Western blotting.
- IT Major Concepts
 - Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Sense Organs (Sensory Reception)
 - IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 - cornea: sensory system; keratocytes: sensory system
 - IT Diseases
 - bullous keratopathy: eye disease; keratoconus: eye disease; pseudophakic bullous cornea: eye disease
 - IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 - cDNA [complementary DNA]; **leukocyte** common antigen related protein: expression, transmembrane phosphotyrosine **phosphatase**; RNA
 - IT Alternate Indexing
 - Keratoconus (MeSH)
 - IT Methods & Equipment
 - Northern blot: genetic method; PCR [polymerase chain reaction]: genetic method; Southern blot: genetic method; Western analysis: genetic method
 - IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 - gene expression
 - ORGN Super Taxa
 - Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 - ORGN Organism Name
 - human (Hominidae)
 - ORGN Organism Superterms
 - Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
 - RN 79747-53-8 (PHOSPHOTYROSINE **PHOSPHATASE**)
 - IT Major Concepts
 - Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Sense Organs (Sensory Reception)
 - IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 - cornea: sensory system; keratocytes: sensory system
 - IT Diseases
 - bullous keratopathy: eye disease; keratoconus: eye disease; pseudophakic bullous cornea: eye disease
 - IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 - cDNA [complementary DNA]; **leukocyte** common antigen related protein: expression, transmembrane phosphotyrosine **phosphatase**; RNA
 - IT Alternate Indexing
 - Keratoconus (MeSH)
 - L28 ANSWER 8 OF 19 MEDLINE
 - AN 97351851 MEDLINE
 - DN 97351851 PubMed ID: 9208133
 - TI The effect of R 15.7/HO, an anti-CD18 antibody, on the late airway response and airway hyperresponsiveness in an allergic rabbit model.
 - AU el-Hashim A Z; Jacques C A; Herd C M; Lee T H; Page C P
 - CS Sackler Institute of Pulmonary Pharmacology, King's College, University of London.
 - SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY, (1997 Jun) 121 (4) 671-8.

Journal code: B00; 7502536. ISSN: 0007-1188.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199709

ED Entered STN: 19971008

Last Updated on STN: 19971008

Entered Medline: 19970925

AB 1. The effects of a mouse (IgG1 fraction) anti-CD 18 neutralizing antibody

(R15.7) on allergen-induced late airway response (LAR), airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR) and cellular recruitment were investigated in

an allergic rabbit model. 2. Litter-matched NZW rabbits immunized within 24

h of birth with *Alternaria tenuis* (i.p.) and subsequently exposed to the allergen (i.p.) for the first 3 months of life were challenged with inhaled allergen as adult rabbits. Lung function in terms of dynamic compliance (Cdyn; ml cmH₂O⁻¹) and total lung resistance (RL; cmH₂O⁻¹ s⁻¹) was monitored for 6 h following the allergen challenge. On day 16, separate groups of rabbits were pretreated with either control antibody

(a non-binding mouse IgG1, 1 mg kg⁻¹, i.v.) or R15.7 (1 mg kg⁻¹, i.v.) and 1 h later all were challenged with *Alternaria tenuis* and lung function monitored thereafter. Airway responsiveness to inhaled histamine was assessed by measuring RL and Cdyn 24 h before and after allergen challenge

and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) was also performed 24 h before and after allergen challenge. 3. Pretreatment of rabbits with the control antibody had no effect on the LAR as measured by AUC (Cdyn, 0-6 h). However, the magnitude of the LAR following treatment with R15.7 was significantly reduced when compared to LAR demonstrated on 1st challenge (P < 0.001) or to that of the control group on both challenges (P < 0.01). 4. In control antibody pretreated rabbits allergen induced a significant 3.4 fold reduction in the PC50 response to inhaled histamine in terms of RL changes (P < 0.05) and a significant 2.1 fold reduction in PC35 response to inhaled histamine in terms of Cdyn changes (P < 0.05). However, in anti-CD 18 antibody pretreated rabbits there was no significant change in responsiveness to histamine 24 h following allergen, as assessed by either RL PC50 or Cdyn PC35. 5. Allergen challenge induced a significant increase in eosinophil and neutrophil numbers (P < 0.05) in rabbits pre-treated with control antibody, whereas treatment with R15.7 significantly inhibited this increase in the numbers of both cell types. 6. This study demonstrates that the neutralization of CD-18 molecules reduces allergen-induced infiltration of both eosinophils and neutrophils into the airways and abolishes the accompanying LAR and AHR. These results provide evidence to support a role for CD-18 adhesion molecules in the transmigration of inflammatory cells into airways.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Alternaria: IM, immunology

Alternaria: ME, metabolism

*Antibodies, Monoclonal: PD, pharmacology

*Antigens, CD18: IM, immunology

Antigens, CD18: ME, metabolism

Asthma: IM, immunology

- Asthma: PP, physiopathology
 Bronchoalveolar Lavage
 Disease Models, Animal
 *Histamine: PD, pharmacology
 Inflammation
 Rabbits
 *Respiratory Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology
- L28 ANSWER 9 OF 19 MEDLINE
 AN 97219216 MEDLINE
 DN 97219216 PubMed ID: 9066516
 TI A monoclonal antibody against very late activation antigen-4 inhibits eosinophil accumulation and late asthmatic response in a guinea pig model of asthma.
 AU Sagara H; Matsuda H; Wada N; Yagita H; Fukuda T; Okumura K; Makino S; Ra
 C Department of Immunology, Juntendo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
 CS INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, (1997 Mar) 112 (3) 287-94.
 SO Journal code: BJ7; 9211652. ISSN: 1018-2438.
 CY Switzerland
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199703
 ED Entered STN: 19970414
 Last Updated on STN: 19970414
 Entered Medline: 19970328
- AB Preferential eosinophil accumulation is a characteristic of airway inflammation in asthma. Although little is known about its mechanism, recent in vitro observations suggest that the very late activation antigen-4 (VLA-4, CD49d/CD29) and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) adhesion pathway may be involved in specific eosinophil migration. To test this hypothesis, we studied the effect of an anti-VLA-4 monoclonal antibody (mAb) on the airway eosinophilia in a guinea pig model of asthma. Guinea pigs were sensitized by repeated inhalation of ovalbumin. After a single inhalation challenge, the animals showed a striking airway eosinophilia and late asthmatic response (LAR). In contrast, when guinea pigs were pretreated intravenously at 2 h before antigen challenge with a rat antimouse VLA-4 mAb, PS2/3, cross-reacting with guinea pig eosinophils and lymphocytes, eosinophil, basophil and lymphocyte infiltration in the tracheal wall was significantly inhibited as well as LAR in a dose-dependent manner. These results suggest that VLA-4 plays a critical role in antigen-induced airway eosinophilia and LAR.
- CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 *Antibodies, Monoclonal: TU, therapeutic use
 *Asthma: IM, immunology
 Asthma: PC, prevention & control
 Cell Adhesion: IM, immunology
 Cell Movement: IM, immunology
 Cross Reactions
 Disease Models, Animal
 Endothelium, Vascular: CY, cytology

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Eosinophils: CY, cytology
Flow Cytometry: MT, methods
Fluorescent Antibody Technique
Guinea Pigs
Immunoblotting
*Integrins: IM, immunology
*Precipitin Tests
*Receptors, Lymphocyte Homing: IM, immunology
Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1: PH, physiology

- L28 ANSWER 10 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:291522 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699013878
TI Expression of **LAR-PTP2** in rat lung is confined to proliferating
AU epithelia lining the airways and air sacs.
Kim, Hyeja; Yeager, Herman; Han, Robin; Wallace, Megan; Goldstein, Barry;
Rotin, Daniela
CS Respiratory Res. Div., Hosp. Sick Children, 555 University Ave., Toronto,
ON M5G 1X8 Canada
SO American Journal of Physiology, (1996) Vol. 270, No. 4 PART 1, pp.
L566-L576.
ISSN: 0002-9513.
DT Article
LA English
AB The **LAR** family tyrosine **phosphatase LAR**
-PTP2B (RPTP-sigma) was previously shown to be expressed in the central
and peripheral nervous system. Here we show that **LAR-PTP2**, the
larger alternatively spliced form of the gene, is expressed in
proliferating undifferentiated lung epithelia in a developmentally
regulated manner. Using in situ **hybridization** and parallel
immunostaining with proliferating cell nuclear antigen to detect
proliferating cells, we demonstrate that **LAR-PTP2** is expressed
exclusively in the undifferentiated epithelial cell layer lining the
bronchi, bronchioles, and air sacs in late fetal development and in the
neonatal lung. These cells correspond to Clara and fetal alveolar type II
cells, as determined by parallel immunostaining with **antibodies**
to surfactant proteins A and B. **LAR-PTP2** expression declined
progressively with postnatal development, and by adult stage there was no
detectable expression in the airways or in the distal (type I and II)
mature nonproliferating alveolar epithelial cells. These results suggest
that **LAR-PTP2** may be involved in the regulation of epithelial
cell proliferation/differentiation during lung development.
IT Major Concepts
Cell Biology; Development; Metabolism; Respiratory System
(Respiration)
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
LUNG DEVELOPMENT; TYROSINE **PHOSPHATASE**
ORGN Super Taxa
Muridae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGN Organism Name
Muridae (Muridae)
ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; mammals; nonhuman vertebrates; nonhuman mammals;
rodents; vertebrates
IT Major Concepts
Cell Biology; Development; Metabolism; Respiratory System
(Respiration)

- L28 ANSWER 11 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1996:81734 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199698653869
 TI Effect of Saiboku-to (Chai-Pu-Tang), a traditional herbal medicine, on
 the expression of tumor necrosis factor during late asthmatic
 response in guinea-pigs.
 AU Tanno, Y.; Zhu, D.; Maeda, K.; Iijima, H.; Ohno, I.; Pan, L.-H.; Ohtani,
 H.; Nagura, H.; Shirato, K. (1)
 CS (1) First Dep. Internal Med., Tohoku Univ. Sch. Med., 1-1 Seiryomachi,
 Aoba-ku, Sendai 980 Japan
 SO International Journal of Immunopharmacology, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 11, pp.
 923-930.
 ISSN: 0192-0561.
 DT Article
 LA English
 AB Saiboku-to (TJ-96) has been used orally for the prophylactic treatment of
 bronchial asthma including chronic, severe and steroid-dependent types.
 In this experiment we examined the effect of this remedy on the late
 asthmatic response (LAR) and the expression of TNF-alpha in a
 guinea-pig asthmatic model. Approximately 3-week-old male Hartley strain
 guinea-pigs were immunized with a mixture of ascaris suum extract and
 silica gel and challenged with inhalation of the antigen, by which a dual
 asthmatic response was developed. TJ-96 was administered 500 mg/kg/day
 (corresponding to the maximum clinical dose) for 14 days before the
 challenge using a gastric tube. Lung tissues were fixed in
 periodate-lysine-paraformaldehyde. The enzyme linked indirect
 immunoperoxidase method was applied on 3 mu-m thick sections. The
 antibodies used were anti-human TNF-alpha polyclonal rabbit IgG.
 TJ-96 significantly suppressed the LAR and the infiltration of
 eosinophils and mast cells in the lung. The immunohistochemistry revealed
 that this cytokine was strongly expressed in mast cells, macrophages and
 bronchial epithelial cells of the lung tissues from asthmatic guinea-pigs
 with LAR, while its expression was reduced in the TJ-96
 treatment group in which LAR was suppressed..
 IT Major Concepts
 Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology;
 System Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Immune
 (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pathology; Pharmacology;
 Respiratory System (Respiration)
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 ANTI-ASTHMATIC-DRUG; EOSINOPHIL; MAST CELL; PROPHYLAXIS; SAIBOKU-TO
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Caviidae: Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 Caviidae (Caviidae)
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 animals; chordates; mammals; nonhuman vertebrates; nonhuman mammals;
 rodents; vertebrates
 IT Major Concepts
 Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology;
 System Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Immune
 (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pathology; Pharmacology;

Respiratory System (Respiration)

L28 ANSWER 12 OF 19 MEDLINE
 AN 95347750 MEDLINE
 DN 95347750 PubMed ID: 7622177
 TI Antibody against interleukin-5 prevents antigen-induced eosinophil infiltration and bronchial hyperreactivity in the guinea pig airways.
 AU Akutsu I; Kojima T; Kariyone A; Fukuda T; Makino S; Takatsu K
 CS Department of Immunology, University of Tokyo, Japan.
 SO IMMUNOLOGY LETTERS, (1995 Feb) 45 (1-2) 109-116.
 Journal code: GIH; 7910006. ISSN: 0165-2478.
 CY Netherlands
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199508
 ED Entered STN: 19950911
 Last Updated on STN: 19950911
 Entered Medline: 19950829
 AB Interleukin-5 (IL-5) induces proliferation, differentiation and activation of eosinophils. An animal model of local allergen (airways) sensitization was employed to study the effects of anti-IL-5 monoclonal antibody (mAb) on infiltration of eosinophils into inflammatory region, the development of antigen-induced late asthmatic response (LAR) and the increased bronchial responsiveness following LAR. Guinea pigs exposed to aerosolized ovalbumin (OVA) daily for 10 days developed an increase in the number of eosinophils in the tracheal wall 24 h after aerosolized OVA challenge. Furthermore, all animals developed an apparent LAR determined by the response with a 2-fold increase in respiratory resistance and showed an increase in bronchial responsiveness to acetylcholine 24 h after OVA challenge. In animals treated with anti-IL-5 mAb, however, eosinophil number in the tracheal wall dramatically decreased compared with animals treated with control antibody. The development of LAR was also remarkably suppressed by anti-IL-5 mAb treatment, although a similar magnitude of immediate bronchoconstriction was observed. Moreover, in anti-IL-5 antibody-treated guinea pigs, an increase in bronchial responsiveness to acetylcholine significantly decreased. Data demonstrate that IL-5 is involved in airway eosinophilia, development of LAR and an increase in bronchial responsiveness induced by allergen sensitization via the airways. Development of IL-5 synthesis inhibitors and/or receptor antagonists could provide another therapeutic class of anti-asthmatic drugs.
 CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 Acetylcholine: DU, diagnostic use
 Acetylcholine: PD, pharmacology
 Aerosols
 Antibodies, Monoclonal: IM, immunology
 Antibodies, Monoclonal: PD, pharmacology
 *Antibodies, Monoclonal: TU, therapeutic use
 *Asthma: CO, complications
 Asthma: IM, immunology
 Asthma: PP, physiopathology
 Bronchial Hyperreactivity: ET, etiology
 *Bronchial Hyperreactivity: PC, prevention & control
 Bronchial Provocation Tests

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Bronchoconstriction: DE, drug effects
Eosinophilia: ET, etiology
*Eosinophilia: PC, prevention & control
Guinea Pigs
*Interleukin-5: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Interleukin-5: IM, immunology
Leukocyte Count
Lung: PA, pathology
Ovalbumin: AD, administration & dosage
Ovalbumin: DU, diagnostic use
Ovalbumin: IM, immunology
Specific Pathogen-Free Organisms
Trachea: PA, pathology

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L28 ANSWER 13 OF 19 MEDLINE
 AN 96156581 MEDLINE
 DN 96156581 PubMed ID: 8581346
 TI Role of eosinophils and cell adhesion molecules in the allergen-induced
 asthmatic response of rats.
 AU Uyama O; Ihaku D; Kitada O; Miyasaka M; Sugita M
 CS Division of Pathobiology, College of Nursing Art and Science Hyogo,
 Akashi, Japan.
 SO RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS IN MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY, (1995
 Oct) 90 (1) 3-15.
 Journal code: B2X; 9437512. ISSN: 1078-0297.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199603
 ED Entered STN: 19960327
 Last Updated on STN: 19960327
 Entered Medline: 19960321
 AB To evaluate the airway infiltration of eosinophils in the asthmatic
 responses of Brown-Norway rats, which were sensitized with ovalbumin, the
 time course of eosinophil infiltration and respiratory resistance (Rrs)
 after ovalbumin challenge was measured. The effect of treatment with
 monoclonal antibody against ICAM-1 and CD18 was studied. Finally, the
 expression of ICAM-1 and CD18 in the airway was investigated. All rats
 showed Rrs increase 6-7 hours after ovalbumin challenge, indicating a
 late
 asthmatic response (LAR). Animals with LAR had higher
 eosinophil counts than those with an immediate asthmatic response (IAR)
 and in the sensitized but nonchallenged animals. Rats treated with the
 antibodies showed significantly smaller increases in Rrs and lower
 eosinophil counts than the control animals. Immunohistochemical staining
 in airway was performed. ICAM-1 immunoreactivity was positive on both the
 epithelium and the vascular endothelium of a trachea section, and on the
 pulmonary vascular endothelium. ICAM-1 expression was upregulated after
 challenge. The number of CD18-positive cells in sections of trachea and
 lung increased after challenge. Our results show that eosinophil
 infiltration is important in LAR development and the treatment
 with antagonists of ICAM-1 and CD18 may provide a therapeutic approach to
 reducing asthmatic symptoms.
 CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
 Aerosols
 Airway Resistance: DE, drug effects
 Airway Resistance: PH, physiology
 *Allergens: IM, immunology
 *Antibodies, Monoclonal: DU, diagnostic use
 Antigens, CD18: IM, immunology
 Asthma: CI, chemically induced
 *Asthma: IM, immunology
 Cell Adhesion Molecules: IM, immunology
 *Cell Adhesion Molecules: PH, physiology
 *Eosinophils: IM, immunology
 Immunohistochemistry
 Ovalbumin: AD, administration & dosage

Ovalbumin: IM, immunology
Rats
Rats, Inbred BN
Up-Regulation (Physiology)

L28 ANSWER 14 OF 19 MEDLINE
AN 93371402 MEDLINE
DN 93371402 PubMed ID: 8363598
TI Unique preS sequence in a gibbon-derived hepatitis B virus variant.
AU Mimms L T; Solomon L R; Ebert J W; Fields H
CS Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, IL 60064.
SO BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (1993 Aug 31) 195
(1)

186-91.
Journal code: 9Y8; 0372516. ISSN: 0006-291X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199309
ED Entered STN: 19931015
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19930928

AB A unique hepatitis B virus (HBV) variant has been identified in a gibbon (Hylobates lar) which could be passed to a chimpanzee by experimental inoculation. This HBV variant had been shown to have no reactivity to a monoclonal anti-preS2 antibody (preS2 mAb 116-34) differentiating it from all human HBV specimens tested. This gibbon sera also was not recognized by an anti-preS1 mAb which binds the preS1 hepatocyte receptor region, amino acids 27-35. In this paper, we report the DNA sequence of the gibbon HBV PreS gene. The lack of preS2 mAb (116-34) binding can be explained by a unique nucleotide substitution of

A for C in the second codon of the preS2 region leading to the replacement of glutamine with lysine. Two other unique changes were observed at the seventh and 24th amino acid positions in the preS2 gene leading to a substitution of a valine for threonine and alanine, respectively. Unlike all human derived HBV sequences in the preS1 region, the gibbon HBV had a glutamic acid instead of an aspartic acid at amino acid residue 27. Another unique substitution was a leucine for alanine at preS1 position 33. These amino acid changes in the gibbon HBV may explain its unique

preS mAb reactivity.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Comparative Study
Amino Acid Sequence
Antibodies, Monoclonal
Base Sequence
Cloning, Molecular
DNA, Viral: GE, genetics
*DNA, Viral: IP, isolation & purification
Genes, Viral
Genome, Viral
Hepatitis B Surface Antigens: BL, blood
*Hepatitis B Virus: GE, genetics
Hepatitis B Virus: IF, isolation & purification
*Hylobates: MI, microbiology
Molecular Sequence Data

Oligodeoxyribonucleotides
Pan troglodytes
Polymerase Chain Reaction
Sequence Homology, Amino Acid

L28 ANSWER 15 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1993:586344 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497005714

TI Modulation of adhesion molecule expression on endothelial cells during
the

late asthmatic reaction: Role of macrophage-derived **tumour**
necrosis factor- α .
AU Lassalle, P.; Gosset, P. (1); Delneste, Y.; Tsicopoulos, A.; Capron, A.;
Joseph, M.; Tonnel, A. B.
CS (1) CJF No. 90-06, Inst. Pasteur, B.P. 245, 59019-Lille France
SO Clinical and Experimental Immunology, (1993) Vol. 94, No. 1, pp.
105-110.

ISSN: 0009-9104.

DT Article

LA English

AB In a previous work we have demonstrated that in patients exhibiting a
late

allergic reaction (**LAR**), alveolar macrophages (AM) collected 18
h after bronchial allergen challenge produced high levels of IL-6 and
tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF) which is known to up-regulate
the endothelial cell expression of adhesion molecules participating in
the

development of the inflammatory reaction in bronchial asthma. For these
reasons, we evaluated the effect of AM supernatants from asthmatic
patients developing an **LAR** on intercellular adhesion molecule-1
(ICAM-1) and endothelial leucocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1)
expression

by human endothelial cells. The expression of adhesion molecules was
assessed by an ELISA method and compared with the effect of an optimal
dose of human recombinant (hr) TNF. Results showed that AM supernatants,
from challenged asthmatics developing an **LAR**, increased
significantly the ICAM-1 and ELAM-1 expression on endothelial cells to a
level similar to that obtained in the presence of hrTNF (500 U/ml) (P lt
0.001 in both cases, respectively 90.4% and 75.2% of the level obtained
with hrTNF). In contrast, AM supernatants from asthmatics at baseline or
exhibiting, after challenge, a single early reaction had no significant
effect on these parameters (P=NS in both cases, respectively 23.5% and
24.7% of the ICAM-1 expression, 22-7% and 15.3% of the ELAM-1 expression
obtained with hrTNF). AM-derived TNF present in these supernatants was
thought to play a key role in endothelial cell stimulation, since: (i)
TNF

= concentration in AM supernatants correlated with its effect on ICAM-1 (r

0.80, p lt 10-4) and ELAM-1 expression (r=0.88, p lt 10-5); and (ii) a
neutralizing anti-TNF **antibody** decreased their effect (68% and
80% respectively on ICAM-1 and ELAM-1 expression). Moreover, the role of
IL-6 was excluded on the basis both of the hrIL-6 in efficiency to induce
ICAM-1 and ELAM-1 synthesis, even in costimulation with hrTNF, and of
anti-IL-6 **antibody** to neutralize the effect of AM supernatants.
Our results suggest that, beside mast cells and lymphocytes, macrophages
might participate in the induction of the local inflammatory reaction
observed in bronchial asthma. During the **LAR**, cytokines and

- especially TNF are able, through an enhanced adhesion molecule expression on endothelial cells, to facilitate the bronchial cellular influx.
- IT Major Concepts
Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Pathology; Pulmonary Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
- IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
CYTOKINE-FACILITATED BRONCHIAL CELLULAR INFLUX; ENDOTHELIAL LEUKOCYTE ADHESION MOLECULE-1; INTERCELLULAR ADHESION MOLECULE-1; INTERLEUKIN-6; LOCAL INFLAMMATORY REACTION INDUCTION; LYMPHOCYTE; MAST CELL; NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA; NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODY; TUMOR
- ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
- ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae)
- ORGN Organism Superterms
animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates
- IT Major Concepts
Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Pathology; Pulmonary Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
- L28 ANSWER 16 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1990:176634 BIOSIS
DN BA89:93804
- TI T LYMPHOCYTES AND EOSINOPHILS IN ALLERGEN-INDUCED LATE-PHASE ASTHMATIC REACTIONS IN THE GUINEA-PIG.
AU FREW A J; MOQBEL R; AZZAWI M; HARTNELL A; BARKANS J; JEFFREY P K; KAY A
B;
- CS SCHEPER R J; VARLEY J; ET AL
DEP. ALLERGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOL., NATL. HEART AND LUNG INST., DOVEHOUSE ST., LONDON SW3 6LY, UK.
- SO AM REV RESPIR DIS, (1990) 141 (2), 407-413.
CODEN: ARDSBL. ISSN: 0003-0805.
- FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The kinetics and phenotype of T lymphocytes infiltrating the airways of guinea pigs undergoing late-phase asthmatic reactions (LAR) were studied with monoclonal antibodies, cytofluorimetry, and immunocytochemistry. Challenge of sensitized animals with aerosolized ovalbumin was followed by early (2 h) and late-phase (17 h) bronchoconstriction. The induction of hypersensitivity, by aerosolized antigen, was associated with an increase in mucosal T cell numbers, which consisted almost entirely of CD8+ T cells. Following allergen challenge of fully sensitized animals, a biphasic rise in total T cell (CD3+) numbers was observed in the bronchial mucosa, peaking at 17 and 48 h. A similar pattern of T cell accumulation was observed in the bronchial adventitia but with an extra early peak at 2 h. In contrast to the T cell influx of the sensitization phase, the postchallenge infiltrate consisted largely of CD3+, CD8- cells. Eosinophil numbers were elevated in both

submucosa and adventitia, with a single broad peak between 17 and 48 h. T cell infiltration was compared with eosinophil accumulation: while correlations between T cell and eosinophil numbers varied over the 96 h of the experiment, strong associations were observed between CD8+ numbers and eosinophils in the adventitia at 6 h ($r = 0.733$, $p < 0.01$) and between CD3+ numbers and eosinophils in the submucosa at 72 h ($r = 0.88$, $p < 0.001$). No significant changes were detected in T cell or eosinophil numbers in the lung parenchyma. There was a postchallenge increase in eosinophils (but not T cells) in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL). In contrast, analysis of blood leukocytes showed no changes in T cell total or subset numbers during the progression of the LAR. These results indicate that accumulation of T cells in the airways is a feature of the LAR in this model. These observations are consistent with human BAL and skin studies of the allergen-induced late-phase reaction. These data also illustrate that evaluation of distant compartments (blood and BAL) may not fully reflect rapidly evolving tissue infiltration in the bronchial mucosa.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BRONCHOCONSTRICTION ALLERGIC TISSUE REACTION

L28 ANSWER 17 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 3
AN 1988:441321 BIOSIS
DN BA86:93419

TI CO-EXPRESSION OF MAC-1 AND P150 95 ON CD5-POSITIVE B CELLS STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION IN A HUMAN CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA.
AU DE LA HERA A; ALVAREZ-MON M; SANCHEZ-MADRID F; MARTINEZ-A C; DURANTEZ A
CS BASEL INST. IMMUNOL., GRENZACHERSTR. 487, CH-4005 BSAEL, SWITZ.
SO EUR J IMMUNOL, (1988) 18 (7), 1131-1134.
CODEN: EJIMAF. ISSN: 0014-2980.

FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB

The leukocyte adhesion receptors (LAR) Mac-1 and p150,95 were thought to occur only on myeloid cells, but recently, mouse Ly-1+ (CD5+) B and pro-B cells were shown to bind M1/70 monoclonal antibody, an anti-Mac-1 antibody. Using immunoprecipitation, sodium dodecyl sulfate gel electrophoresis, immunofluorescence and flow cytometry, we have studied the expression of LAR in human CD5+ B cells from chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL) patients. 170,95 kDa Mac-1 and p150,95, as well as 180,95 kDa LFA-1 heterodimers are shown to be co-expressed on CD5+ .mu.+ .vkappa.+ B cells from a patient where they retain their known function in homotypic cell-cell adhesion. Therefore, functional Mac-1 and p150,95 LAR are not restricted to myeloid cells.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY LEUKOCYTE RECEPTORS

L28 ANSWER 18 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1977:114655 BIOSIS
DN BA63:9519

TI SEARCH FOR ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES CROSS REACTIVE WITH TYPE C VIRUSES OF THE WOOLLY MONKEY AND GIBBON APE IN ANIMAL MODELS AND IN HUMANS.
AU STEPHENSON J R; AARONSON S A
SO PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A, (1976) 73 (5), 1725-1729.
CODEN: PNASAG. ISSN: 0027-8424.

FS BA; OLD
 LA Unavailable
 AB Several reports indicated the presence of type-C viral antigens in human tumors and viruses closely related to those of the woolly monkey and gibbon ape in cultured human cells. Attempts to detect woolly monkey viral antigens in human tissues, or **antibodies** directed against structural polypeptides of woolly monkey viruses in human sera were unsuccessful [in the present study]. It was possible to demonstrate viral antigens in tissues and **antibodies** reactive to viral components in several animal [cat (Felis catus)] and primate [baboon (Papio cyanocephalus), rhesus monkey (Macaca mulatta), gibbon ape (Hylobates lar)] model systems. Further evidence against the presence of woolly monkey viruses in human is the failure to identify spontaneous or chemically induced viruses of this group in > 200 individual cultures of human origin examined. These findings argue against the likelihood that viruses closely related to the woolly monkey virus are associated with human tumors or are common infectious agents of man.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 FELIS-CATUS PAPIO-CYNOCEPHALUS MACACA-MULATTA HYLOBATES-LAR WOOLLY MONKEY VIRUS ONCORNAVIRUS.

L28 ANSWER 19 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1973:161932 BIOSIS
 DN BA55:61925
 TI ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTINUOUS LYMPHO BLAST CULTURES FROM LEUKOCYTES OF GIBBONS HYLOBATES-LAR.
 AU WERNER J; HENLE G; PINTO C A; HAFF R F; HENLE W
 SO INT J CANCER, (1972) 10 (3), 557-567.
 CODEN: IJCNAW. ISSN: 0020-7136.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA Unavailable
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 HUMAN EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS CARCINOGENESIS BURKITT'S TUMOR ANTIBODY PRODUCTION